"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday, warmer Sunday; moderate east to southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,371. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1916.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

STATE APPRAISES MORGAN RICHES AT $78,149,024

Value of Late Financier's Interest in Two Great Banking Firms Put at $29,875,847.

THE FIGURES A SURPRISE

Total Estate $25,000,000 Less Than Estimates Made Soon After Banker's Death.

MANY MORE WEALTHY MEN

Collections of Books and Art Objects Constituted Nearly One-third of the Whole.

The transfer tax appraisal of the estate of J. Pierpont Morgan, who died on March 31, 1913, will be filed today by Deputy State Controller Boardman and will show that the gross estate left by Mr. Morgan is valued at $78,149,024, or more than $25,000,000 less than he was supposed to have had.

The report, which was signed yesterday by Appraiser John J. Lyons, fixes the value of Mr. Morgan's interest in J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York and Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia at $29,875,847. The appraiser states specifically that this interest includes Mr. Morgan's share in the good will of J. P. Morgan & Co., "at its fair market value as of the date of the decedent's death." The valuation of Mr. Morgan's interest in his firm was accepted by John W. Hutchinson, Jr., special counsel for the State Controller, as the result of the following stipulation:

"It is hereby stipulated between the parties hereto that John W. Hutchinson, Jr., Esq., the attorney for the Comptroller herein, has personally examined the books and records of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. and has ascertained that the same show that the interest of said decedent and of his estate in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. was the sum of $29,875,847.77, as stated in the affidavit of John Pierpont Morgan, verified the 22d day of May, 1916, and the affidavit of William Pierson Hamilton, verified the 14th day of June, 1916, and heretofore filed herein, and that the interest of said decedent and of his estate in the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. (in liquidation) was the sum of $15,580, as stated in the affidavit of John Pierpont Morgan verified on the 22d day of May, 1916, and heretofore filed herein.

Debts to the Bank.

"It is further stipulated that said John W. Hutchinson, Jr., has ascertained by personal inspection of the said books and records that the same show that at the time of his death said decedent was indebted to the said firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. in an account known as "Account No. 4" in the sum of $1,497,772.00, and in a special account in the further sum of $2,162,201.36, as stated in an affidavit of John Pierpont Morgan verified on the 13th day of June, 1916, and heretofore filed herein."

The affidavit submitted by the Morgan estate as to the decedent's interest in the firm was made by William Pierson Hamilton, one of the executors, in which he said:

"William Pierson Hamilton, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the executors of the last will and testament of J. Pierpont Morgan, deceased, who died on the 31st day of March, 1913, and that said decedent and deponent were on said 31st day of March, 1913, members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., bankers, doing business at No. 23 Wall Street, New York City; that deponent had personal charge and custody of the books of said firm in which were kept the partnership accounts of all of the members of said firm; that it appears by said books that the value of the interest of said decedent at the time of his death, and of his estate in the said firm, amounted to the sum of $29,875,847.77, and that the sum of $29,875,847.77 has been or will be paid to the executors of the estate of said testator, or upon their order and by them received in full payment and satisfaction of the interest of said testator and of his estate in the said firm, and that no other or additional sum was or is payable, or has been or will be paid to said executors, or to any other person, by reason of the interest of said testator or of his estate in said firm."

Many Richer Men.

On the basis of the report signed by Appraiser Lyons, Mr. Morgan, who was believed to be one of the richest men, if not the richest man in the United States, because of his financial activities, was worth less than many other wealthy men whose estates have been passed upon by the tax appraisers. It is much less than the estate of John Jacob Astor, who had $85,311,228, and his net estate does not equal that of Anthony N. Brady, who left $77,042,443. The estate of John S. Kennedy, also a banker, but who was little known compared with Mr. Morgan, amounted to $67,137,735. The E. H. Harriman estate was $58,000,000.

Mr. Morgan's securities were appraised at more than $18,000,000, but the list of stocks and bonds attached to the report shows that more than $7,000,000 par value of stocks and half a million dollars in bonds were worthless. Mr. Morgan's net estate was $68,384,680, to which was added a trust fund of $1,115,052, set aside for his wife by his father, Junius S. Morgan, in 1867, which made the total property bequeathed by Mr. Morgan $69,499,732. Of this amount the bequests to his son John Pierpont Morgan, aggregated $53,684,918.

Mr. Morgan's debts were $7,296,538.

Continued on Page 4.

British Patrol Boat Sunk by Submarine

BERLIN, July 28, (via Sayville.)—In a naval battle between several German submarines and three British patrol boats off the coast of Scotland one of the British vessels was sunk, according to a report received by the Dutch newspaper Handelsblad and telegraphed to the Overseas News Agency. The dispatch continues:

"The patrol boats were the Nellie Nutten, Onward, and Eva. The Nellie Nutten was sunk. Three members of her crew were killed and the remaining eleven were rescued by a Dutch fishing boat and landed in a Scotch harbor. Three of the eleven men rescued later died in consequence of their wounds. The other two patrol boats are supposed to have been lost with the whole of their crews."

LONDON, July 28.—A German submarine has raided a British fleet of herring fishing boats. Eight of the vessels were sunk. The crews were landed today at the North Sea port of Tynemouth.

POLICE OUST THUGS FROM STRIKE ZONE

Gangsters Turned Back and Railway Company Warned Not to Employ Them.

RIOTING STILL GOES ON

Strikers in Bronx Stone Cars and Attempt to Drive Off All Strikebreakers.

The discovery that gangsters and members of notorious east side organizations were being employed in the strike on the lines of the Union Railway Company caused Police Commissioner Wood yesterday to send every policeman available for strike duty to the Bronx.

Seven members of Jack Sirrocco's band were met by Deputy Police Commissioner Lord and Captain Andrew Wines of the Bronx Detective Branch as they were crossing the Fordham Bridge at 207th Street and ordered to leave the neighborhood. The gangsters were crossing the bridge in an automobile, apparently bent for one of the barns of the Union Railway Company, when they were discovered. They insisted that they had been employed by the company to act as guards, but were not permitted to cross the bridge.

Mr. Lord and Captain Wines later called on the officials of the Union Railway Company, and warned them that they would not be permitted to employ as guards men who belonged to any of the gangs of the city. No evidence was obtained that men of this calibre were in the service of the carmen's union, but Mr. Lord and Captain Wines, nevertheless, went to all the halls engaged by the strikers, and informed the leaders not to enlist the services of any one whose presence might tend to add to the violence in the Bronx.

"The Police Department is determined to eliminate gangsters and men of evil reputations from the strike situation," said Mr. Lord. "Men who might start trouble and are known as having that kind of reputation must go out of the Bronx and stay out. We have notified the agency through whom the seven men were engaged by the Union Railway Company that such characters will not be tolerated."

Edward A. Maher, Jr., Vice President of the Union Railway Company, told reporters that the company relied on the agency with which it did business to send only men who were fit for the work.

More Cars Running.

The Union Railway Company was able to run more of its cars yesterday than on any day since the strike began, but shut down its service completely again from 9 P. M. until this morning, as a precautionary measure. At one time 87 of the 120 cars running out of the West Farms barn were in operation. One hundred and fifty cars are generally sent out during the day from the Kingsbridge barn, and of these ninety-one were running, Mr. Maher said.

The vigilance of the police kept down the number of outbreaks, but many arrests were made, and many of the strikebreakers suffered severely at the hands of mobs.

The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America made every effort, in the meanwhile, to extend the strike to the lines of the Third Avenue Railway Company. A mass meeting of the employes of that road has been called for this afternoon, at which time they are expected to strike.

William D. Mahon, International President of the carmen's association, said last night at the general headquarters of the union at the Continental Hotel, Broadway and Forty-first Street, that the organization of the union at Boston had pledged all of its available funds to the support of the strike in this city. He added that representatives of the employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and of the transit lines on Staten Island had called on the officials of the union and had asked to be organized.

The conductors and motormen of the City Island Railroad, a small line which runs cars from Bartow Station of the New Haven Railroad to Belden Point, went on strike just before the afternoon rush hour. The road operates twelve cars, which generally accommodate about 2,000 commuters. Persons living at City Island and at Tent City in the Pelham Bay Park section had to engage buses and taxicabs to reach their homes.

Abraham Meyers of 2,070 Third Avenue, one of the men injured in the collision at West Farms Square on Thursday night, in which the motorman of a car was killed, died at Fordham Hospital last night. Meyers had both of his legs crushed when the car crashed into a subway pillar. He had been engaged by the railway company as a strikebreaker.

There was a report last night that the New York Railways Company had decided to increase the pay of some of its motormen and conductors who have been in service for five years or more.

Blames Strikers for Wreck.

Edward A. Maher, Jr., Assistant Vice President and General Manager of the Union Railway, said he was convinced that the accident at Tremont Avenue and Boston Road on Thursday night in

Continued on Page 7.

THROUGH SERVICE TO FLORIDA
Atlanta, Birmingham, etc., via Seaboard Air Line Ry's handsomely equipped all-steel trains. Inq. 1184 Broadway or Penna. offices. —Advt.

REPLY TO MEXICO AGREES TO PARLEY OVER ALL POINTS

American Note Accepts Plan of Joint Commission to Adjust Differences.

ENLARGES BODY'S POWERS

Conferees Will Take Up Every Matter That Has Menaced Friendly Relations.

CARRANZA ASSENT ASSURED

Each Nation to Name Three Representatives — May Meet on New Jersey Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—An agreement for an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Mexico through the offices of an international joint commission was reached today. The commission will have broad powers that will enable it to take into consideration every matter that has served to imperil the friendly relations between the two countries. The basic principle of the understanding reached is the prevention of war, but beyond that the commissioners will endeavor to effect an agreement that will provide for a permanent settlement of the troubles that have so frequently brought the two nations to the verge of hostilities.

Frank L. Polk, the Acting Secretary of State, handed to Eliseo Arredondo, the Ambassador Designate of Mexico, late this afternoon, a formal note in which the Mexican proposal for the appointment of a joint commission is accepted by President Wilson. The text of the note follows:

July 28, 1916.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 12th last, in which you transcribe a note addressed to my Government by the Secretary of Foreign Relations of your Government, and to request that you will be good enough to transmit to him the following reply:

"Mr. Secretary:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's note transmitted under date of July 12th by Lic. Eliseo Arredondo, your Government's confidential agent in Washington, informing me that your Excellency has received instructions from the Citizen First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army charged with the executive power of the Union to propose that each of our Governments name three commissioners, who shall hold conferences at some place to be mutally agreed upon and decide forthwith the question relating to the evacuation of the American forces now in Mexico, and to draw up and conclude a protocol or agreement regarding the reciprocal crossing of the frontier by the forces of both countries, also to determine the origin of the incursions to date, in order to fix the responsibility therefor and definitely to settle the difficulties now pending or those which may arise between the two countries on account of the same or a similar reason; all of which shall be subject to the approval of both Governments.

Spirit of Frank Cordiality.

"In reply I have the honor to state that I have laid your Excellency's note before the President and have received his instructions to inform your Excellency that the Government of the United States is disposed to accept the proposal of the Mexican Government in the same spirit of frank cordiality in which it is made. This Government believes, and suggests, however, that the powers of the proposed commission should be enlarged so that, if happily a solution satisfactory to both Governments of the question set forth in your Excellency's communication may be reached, the commission may also consider such other matters the friendly arrangement of which would tend to improve the relations of the two countries; it being understood that such recommendations as the commission may make shall not be binding upon the respective Governments until formally accepted by them.

"Should this proposal be accepted by your Excellency's Government, I have the honor to state that this Government will proceed immediately to appoint its commissioners, and fix, after consultation with your Excellency's Government, the time and place and other details of the proposed conferences.

"Accept, Mr. Secretary, the assurances of my highest consideration.

"FRANK L. POLK,
"Acting Secretary of State."

I am, Sir, Yours very sincerely,
FRANK L. POLK.

While the language of the note gives the impression that agreement on the commission plan will not be reached until the Carranza Government has considered the American proposal it is understood that assent has been assured in advance through the frequent conferences between Acting Secretary Polk and Ambassador Designate Arredondo. A formal acceptance of the American proposal is expected to be furnished promptly by the Carranza Government.

No time will be lost in appointing the commissioners, three from each Government. They will meet with the least possible delay at some place to be agreed on. It had been suggested that the joint commission hold its sessions at Niagara Falls, Ontario, where the A B C Mediation conference on Mexican affairs took place in 1914, but it has been determined that no necessity exists for the commission to conduct the negotiations outside the United States. A Summer resort, probably one of those along the New Jersey coast that have Long Branch for their centre, will be chosen.

The State Department will insist that the meetings be held in the United States, as the question is not one of mediation which would require a neutral setting.

It is the purpose of President Wilson, according to statements in official circles, to appoint as the American representatives on the commission three men of the highest standing. No disclosure has been made of the names of those likely to be chosen, but it has been suggested that the President consider Chief Justice White and Associate Justice Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, Major Gen. George W. Goethals, the builder of the Panama Canal, and Frederick W. Lehman of St. Louis, who was a member of the Niagara Falls conference.

Original Scope Enlarged.

Delay in reaching an agreement for the appointment of a joint commission has been due mainly to the apparent

Continued on Page 3.

King of Denmark Escapes Drowning

LONDON, July 28.—King Christian of Denmark had a narrow escape from drowning this afternoon through the capsizing of a boat which he was sailing near Aarhus, says a Reuter dispatch from Copenhagen.

The King went out alone in a small sailboat and a sudden puff of wind capsized the craft, throwing the King into the water.

The King swam to the overturned craft, and, pulling himself upon it, sat astride the keel, where his plight was observed from the shore. Boats immediately hastened to his assistance and rescued him, none the worse for his immersion.

LLOYD GEORGE STILL HOPES FOR IRELAND

Has Not Despaired of an Eventual Solution of the Problem, He Asserts.

WORKS ON FOR HOME RULE

Believes Nationalists Made a Serious Mistake in Not Accepting Offer Made to Them.

LONDON, July 28.—"I don't despair about an eventual solution of the Irish problem, in spite of the recent failure to reach an agreement between the Nationalists and the Unionists," said David Lloyd George today.

He was replying to a request from The Associated Press for his views on the breakdown of the negotiations for putting the Irish Home Rule act into effect immediately.

"We achieved at least one thing that had never hitherto been accomplished," continued the British War Secretary. "We brought the representatives of the Irish Nationalists and the Ulster Unionists to the point of shaking hands, instead of shaking fists, at each other."

Mr. Lloyd George, acting as the chosen arbitrator in the century-old Irish controversy, had succeeded in so far mollifying the opposing factions that he had brought them within measurable distance of reaching an agreement. Then, Mr. Lloyd George said, in a tone of regret, fate intervened, as it had so often done before in Irish affairs, and at the last moment a breach occurred.

The Secretary for War, however, is still full of optimism regarding the Irish difficulty. He feels about this problem as about everything else he undertakes—that a solution can be reached, and it is his intention to strive on until he is successful. In reply to a question whether the Nationalists were justified in refusing the proposed settlement, he said:

"Never has a better offer been made by all the British parties together. The only new stipulation inserted was one concerning the British, and not the Irish Parliament. The moment the demand was put forward by the Unionists that Ireland should be represented at Westminster only in proportion to her population, except when the question of the Irish settlement was under consideration, it had to be conceded.

Ulster Exclusion Imperative.

"It is true," Mr. Lloyd George continued, "that the Home Rule act is on the statute book, but only with the pledge that before it becomes operative an amending bill is to be passed dealing with the exclusion of Ulster."

The Secretary said the main principles of the settlement remained, namely, the immediate creation of an Irish Parliament, exclusion for the present for the part of Ireland which is unwilling to participate in the Home Rule measure, and consideration of the whole question of the future of the Irish Government by an imperial conference at the close of the war.

The correspondent found Mr. Lloyd George at the War Office in the room and seated in the chair so long occupied by Lord Kitchener. All around him hung maps showing the positions of the British troops and their recent gains on the front in France. Through the windows the buildings of the Admiralty were visible directly opposite, and all about were evidences that one was at the very nerve centre of the war. Callers on important matters connected with the war leave the Minister scarcely a moment of leisure. He starts work at a very early hour in the morning and continues his labors until evening without respite.

Mr. Lloyd George does not follow the example of Lord Kitchener in working late, because he finds himself more active in the morning. His boyhood training in the country accustomed him to early hours, and he retains this habit, as he also does the habit of enjoying the open air. He finds, in fact, that he must go into the country to sleep, and he therefore travels nearly every evening to his cottage at Walton Heath. It is to his liking of the open-air life that Mr. Lloyd George attributes his remarkable health. He is almost the only Cabinet Minister who has retained his physical fitness unimpaired since the beginning the war.

Although his Secretaryship is almost overwhelmed with work in the new department, he consented to give a short talk to The Associated Press concerning his efforts to bring about a solution of the Irish question, about which his knowledge is very deep. He said that naturally he was somewhat saddened by the ill-success of his attempt to bring the Irish parties completely together.

Always Favored Home Rule.

"I have always been an ardent Home Ruler during my political career, and still remain one," Mr. Lloyd George said. "In my opinion a nation which can and does produce such soldiers as the Irish troops who are now fighting by the side of their fellow-Britons from all over the empire with a valor almost indescribable, and which gives us such intellects in all branches of life, can and must rule itself."

In answer to a question as to how the breach in the Irish negotiations came about Mr. Lloyd George said:

"There were two points on which there was disagreement at the end of the negotiations. One dealt with the means by which the exclusion of the six Ulster counties was to continue or to be brought to an end. This, to my view, although I believe Mr. Redmond differs on that point, was less a matter of substance than of words. The Nationalists agreed it was impossible that the Ulster counties should be coerced into an Irish Parliament. It was understood that when they were willing to come in no one would seek to keep them out. Their exclusion for the present would not have affected in the slightest degree the full powers given to the Nationalist part of Ireland under the Home Rule act. The question of their coming in voluntarily afterward

Continued on Page 3.

RUSSIANS TAKE BRODY, MENACE LEMBERG; BREAK THE GERMAN LINE IN VOLHYNIA; BRITISH WIN LONG-CONTESTED GROUND

ALL OF LONGUEVAL TAKEN

Last of Brandenburgers Expelled from Delville Wood Near Village.

PROGRESS MADE EASIER

London Expects Forward Movement of Offensive Will Be Greatly Facilitated.

GERMANS ATTACK IN VOSGES

Penetrate Advanced Trenches, but Are Driven Out by Bayonet Charges.

LONDON, July 28.—Tonight's official report of the British War Office shows that the British are continuing their successful progress. The whole of Longueval is now in their hands as well as Delville Wood, from which they drove the Fifth Brandenburg Division.

The final capture of Delville Wood is very gratifying to the British people. It was first taken on July 17, but was afterward abandoned. For many days the wood and the village of Longueval have been the scene of some of the heaviest fighting of the whole campaign.

The possession of this wood and of Longueval is expected to facilitate greatly the further progress of the Franco-British forces.

An attack by the Germans against French positions south of Sainte Marie Pass, in the Vosges, resulted in their gaining a lodgment in the advanced French trenches, according to the official statement given out in Paris tonight. The statement adds, however, that later the Germans were driven out with the bayonet.

Progress for the French on the right bank of the Meuse is reported.

Russians reconnoitring at Auberive, in the Champagne, the French official statement issued this afternoon says, penetrated the German trenches and cleared them with hand grenades. The Russians took some prisoners.

A German attempt to attack near Lihons, north of Chaulnes, was arrested by French infantry fire.

The Berlin report says strong British attacks against the German positions in Fourcaux, or High Wood, in the Somme region, broke down yesterday under the German fire.

The official statement given out tonight by the British War Office says:

Continuing their success of yesterday our troops have captured the last enemy strongholds in Longueval, together with a number of prisoners.

In the vicinity of Pozières hand-to-hand fighting has continued throughout the day. Elsewhere on the battle front there was considerable artillery activity by both sides.

Two hostile aeroplanes were destroyed by one of our aerial patrols in the neighborhood of Bapaume yesterday.

Brandenburgers Expelled.

The British official statement of this afternoon follows:

After severe fighting we have driven the Fifth Brandenburg Division from their remaining positions in Delville Wood, capturing three officers and 158 men.

The whole wood now is in our hands and two German counterattacks have been beaten off with heavy loss to the enemy.

We made further progress in Longueval Village and near Pozières, and in

Continued on Page 2.

Workers and Soldiers Exchange Congratulations

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 28.—The following telegrams have passed between the management of the Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions and Sir Douglas Haig:

The management of the Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, representing over a million British workers, sends sincere congratulations to you, to your staff and to your heroic soldiers on the successes achieved since July 1. Also wishes speedy recovery of wounded and expresses deepest sympathy with relatives of those who died in defense of honor and civilization.

APPLETON, Secretary.

This is General Haig's reply:

To the Secretary of the Federation:

Your inspiring message has appealed to us all. On behalf of my staff, the army in France, and myself, I beg to express to the members of the General Federation of Trade Unions our warmest thanks for their kindness in congratulating the British Army in France on its success. All ranks realize how much this success is due to the patriotism, self-denial and whole-hearted co-operation of their brother workers at home.

DOUGLAS HAIG.

German Airships in New Raid on England; Bombs Are Dropped on Northeast Coast

LONDON, Saturday, July 29, 3:03 A. M. — German airships raided the east coast of England early this morning, according to an official statement just issued.

"The number of raiders," says the statement, "has not yet been established. The reports as to the raiders crossing the coast come from Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Bombs were dropped, but details are lacking."

Both Yorkshire and Lincolnshire are on the East Coast of England and have, particularly the former, been the scene of Zeppelin raids. Yorkshire extends from the River Tee to the Humber estuary and contains the great manufacturing towns of Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, and Halifax, together with the historic city of York and the fishing town of Hull.

Lincolnshire's coast, from the Wash to the Humber embraces Grimsby, Lincoln with its cathedral, Grantham, Gainsborough, and Boston.

Hull is understood to be a cruiser and minesweep base.

GERMANS EXECUTE BRITISH SKIPPER

Shoot Capt. Fryatt of the Brussels for "Attempting to Ram a Submarine."

ENGLAND IS INDIGNANT

Asks Gerard for Details—Washington Fears U-Boat War May Be Renewed.

BERLIN, July 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Captain Charles Fryatt of the Great Eastern Railway steamship Brussels, which vessel was captured by German destroyers last month and taken into Zeebrugge, has been executed by shooting after trial before a German naval court-martial. The death sentence was passed upon Captain Fryatt because of his alleged action in attempting previously to ram a German submarine.

Testimony was presented at the court-martial to show that while Captain Fryatt did not belong to the armed forces he had attempted on March 28, 1915, while near the Maas Lightship, to ram the German submarine U-33. Captain Fryatt and the first officer and the first engineer of the Brussels received from the British Admiralty gold watches for "brave conduct," and were mentioned in the House of Commons.

The submarine U-33, according to the official account of the trial, had signaled to the British steamer to show her flag and to stop, but Captain Fryatt did not heed the signal, and, it is alleged, turned at high speed toward the submarine, which escaped only by diving immediately several yards below the surface.

Captain Fryatt, the official statement says, admitted that he had followed the instructions of the British Admiralty. Sentence was confirmed and the Captain was executed and shot for a "franc-tireur crime against armed German sea forces." The trial was held at Bruges yesterday.

When captured by German torpedo boats on June 24, Captain Fryatt was piloting the steamship Brussels from Rotterdam to Tilbury. Several German warships dashed out of the naval base at Zeebrugge and escorted the Brussels to the Belgian harbor. On board the Brussels was an unusually large number of Belgian women and children refugees, and she carried an all-British crew of forty-four men. Included in the cargo were forty tons of margarine and quantities of fish, butter, and meat.

Dutch newspapers said it was generally believed that the capture of the Brussels was brought about by a passenger who said he was an American but who was believed to be a German. This man remained on deck throughout the voyage, and was said to have made signals with lights, with the result that the German warships steamed up and halted the vessel.

BRITAIN WANTS DETAILS.

Asks American Ambassador to Report on Capt. Fryatt's Execution.

LONDON, July 28.—News of the execution of Captain Fryatt of the British steamer Brussels caused a painful impression at the British Foreign Office. Under the instructions of Viscount Grey, the Foreign Secretary, a note was dispatched immediately to the American Embassy requesting that James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, procure complete details of the affair.

The first intimation of the trial of Captain Fryatt was called to the attention of the Foreign Office by press reports on July 18, to the effect that he was to be tried as the result of finding on him a watch containing an inscription reciting his efforts to ram a German submarine.

From inquiries made of the owners of the steamship Wrexham, which Captain Fryatt commanded when the alleged incident took place, the Foreign Office learned the Captain had with him when captured neither a watch nor a letter to the effect that he had attempted to ram a submarine. Therefore, officials here state, the charge must have been based on press reports.

The German official account received here of the execution concludes with these words:

"One of the many franc-tireur actions of English merchant shipping against our war vessels has thus found late but merited expiation."

"Worse Than Cavell Case."

Discussing the case with The Associated Press, Baron Newton, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who during the conversation was summoned to Foreign Secretary Grey's office for a conference on the subject, said:

"On the face of the details of the

Continued on Page 2.

A 'TAME' DAY ON THE STOKHOD

Correspondents in German Line Treated to Shrapnel Shower by the Russians.

CEMETERY NO SAFE PLACE

Gully Filled with Mud and Water Made Into Outer Trench by Cheerful Soldiers.

By CYRIL BROWN,
Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SWIDNIKI, ON THE STOKHOD FRONT, Volhynia, July 25, (by Courier to Berlin, July 28.)—The fighting at this crucial point of the Stokhod line, while voted reasonably hot by an amateur, was characterized as comparatively tame now by professionals.

As typical of the sharp intermittent fighting here, we were about to leave "Dead Man Bastion" when the lookout reported signs of Russian life stirring in a distant house beyond the railroad bridgehead. From a signal tower the Front Captain telephoned a sharp command to rearward, and presently a giant calibre German mine catapulted by a minewerfer, came hurling overhead and burst ten feet from the house with the disproportionately terrific detonation peculiar to "battle mines." But sharp-eyed Russian observers, too, had spotted the correspondents' bobbing heads, and Russian artillery began peppering away with shrapnel.

Heavy Battery Gets Busy.

It took no further orders for the German heavy battery instantly to open fire in reprisal, shelling with methodical slowness and correcting each shot, which irritated the Russians, who directed their fire on the little cemetery of Swidniki, which we had picked provisionally as probably the safest retreat. Instead, we ran for individual holes. The fact that my seat proved on examination to be a case of hand grenades failed to add enchantment to the scene.

After half an hour the worst of the artillery squall blew over and we resumed our intensive study of the Stokhod front, enjoying the quaint sensation of a hundred-yard sprint over open country, with young Linsingen setting the pace, then promenading for an hour through a mud and mud water gully, which the good-natured Teuton soldiers still engaged in digging and building it out optimistically called a trench. It was a brand new advanced position which these patient exponents of superpreparedness were pshing ahead of the old first line of defense that ran 500 yards behind us. Then Uncle Linsingen's boy asked if I wanted to go still further out to a nearby woodpatch, where a German and a Russian patrol were playing hide and seek. The Front Captain said, cheerfully philosophizing:

"I am at your disposal as long as you want, but in your own interest I suggest moving rearward. Your principal duty, after all, isn't to get shot dead, is it?"

I made the fastest recorded time by the shortest route back to division headquarters, only stopping to note that the Germans had several successive defensive lines, and more building, which perhaps explained why the dashing young cavalry General commanding the Blood and Iron Division wasn't worrying about a resumption of the Russian offensive.

Says Russians Can't Get By.

I wasted time asking him what would be the effect on the whole of Linsingen's line if the Russians should succeed in forcing the Stokhod here. He looked puzzled, then said: "They can't get by me. They can't force the Stokhod, ausgeshlossen." And he refused to admit even the faint possibility for the sake of argument. But then he explained why ausgeshlossen:

"The Stokhod is from fifteen to fifty feet wide on my sector of the front and only waist deep. The Russians have web hands and feet. They're like ducks, not a bit afraid of the water. It can't stop them. They can easily cross the Stokhod, but then they have to go over six or eight hundred yards of swampy meadow, though not in masses, for the Russians can neither throw themselves down nor intrench, and while we lay a barrier fire behind them and shrapnel on them our machine guns mow them down from the front and flanks. The Russian masses that storm across the Stokhod fall into the fire trap from which few miraculously escape.

"The Russians tried their amazing Cossack tactics on me once, but only once, undertaking a cavalry charge against my machine guns over the meadows at Liniewska, but they all faded away under artillery fire before the machine guns had a chance to get busy. A cavalry attack under such conditions is heroic, but nevertheless madness. No other nation would have done it. The Russians as a rule don't repeat

Continued on Page 2.

BOSCA RED—Sparkling Ruby in color. A very favorite wine during meals.—Advt.

RUSSIANS PURSUING FOES

Take 9,000 Germans With 2 Generals and 46 Guns West of Lutsk.

DRIVE AUSTRIANS SOUTH

Communications of Whole Teuton Front Imperiled by Swift Advance.

BIG BATTLE IN LITHUANIA

Berlin Reports Leopold Attacked in Baranovitchi Region and Issue in Doubt.

70,000 Turks in Hungary; Aged Emperor at Budapest

LONDON, Saturday, July 29.—A Turkish army, estimated at 70,000 strong, is now concentrated on the Hungarian plains for the defense of Hungary, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Lausanne, Switzerland.

The dispatch adds that the Austrian Emperor has gone to Budapest, where intense excitement prevails.

PETROGRAD, July 28.—The Russians, having driven the Austro-German forces from the line of the Rivers Slonevka and Boldurovka, have occupied Brody, the important Teuton base in Northeast Galicia, on the railroad from Dubno to Lemberg, and only fifty-eight miles from the Galician capital. In Volhynia the Czar's army has broken through the entire first line of the Teuton allies west of Lutsk, where they captured more than 9,000 prisoners, including 2 Generals, and 46 guns, and are following up their success.

Following is the text of the official report issued tonight by the War Office announcing these victories:

West of Lutsk, (Volhynia,) we took the offensive, and broke through the whole first line of the enemy, inflicting severe losses. Our troops are now advancing and the cavalry is pursuing the fleeing enemy.

In this district we captured 46 guns, including 6 mortars and 6 machine guns, and 50 officers, including 2 Generals and 2 commanders of regiments, and over 9,000 men.

In the valley of the Rivers Slonevka and Boldurovka, (Northest Galicia,) the enemy has been defeated along the whole line, and is now being pursued in the direction of Brody. Explosions were heard in Brody, and fires were observed. Dense columns of goods trains were seen moving from there.

Later.—At 6:30 o'clock Friday morning Brody was captured by our troops. The number of prisoners and the amount of booty captured are not yet known.

Another official statement issued earlier in the day follows:

In the district of Krevo an enemy aeroplane was hit by our artillery fire. It fell within the enemy lines.

In the districts northeast and southeast of Baranovitchi there were artillery duels and encounters between advance guards. We made small advances at some points.

In the region of the River Slonevka and the River Boldurovka our advance continues successfully.

Berlin Reports Big Battles Raging.

BERLIN, July 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Attacks by two Russian army corps on German positions east of Gorodische, in the Baranovitchi region were delivered yesterday, but failed to gain ground, the War Office announced today. The battle is still in progress.

The Russians have resumed their attack southeast of Vladimir-Volynski in Southern Volhynia and succeeded in penetrating General von Linsingen's lines northeast of Svinlusky, but are being vigorously counterattacked by the Germans.

BERLIN, July 28, (via London.)—The German War Office today issued the following report of the operations in the Russian theatre of war:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The situation generally is unchanged.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The Russians have renewed their attacks in this region. Since yesterday afternoon they have attacked six times in vain with two army corps on the front of Skrobova and Vygoda, to the east of Gorodische. Further attacks are in progress. The attacking waves of two divisions ebbed back and forth several times before our Shara positions to the northwest of Liachowitz. The losses of the enemy were the heaviest.

Army Group of General von Linsingen: Russian attacks northeast of Svinlusky at first gained ground. Counterattacks are in progress.

Austro-Hungarian troops near Postomyty repulsed the Czarny Czeremosz River several Russian attacks failed.

In the region north of Brody the enemy continued yesterday during the

VIENNA, July 28, (via London.)—An official statement given out by the Austro-Hungarian War Office today says:

Russian War Theatre.—On the upper part of the Czarny Czeremosz River several Russian attacks failed.

In the region north of Brody the enemy continued yesterday during the

whole day till late in the afternoon his assaults, but he was again repulsed and gained no ground. A fresh attack was undertaken in masses during the evening, and the Russians succeeded in penetrating our positions along the Brody-Leszniow road. Our troops continue the battle on the southern border of Brody.

Near Pustomyty, in Volhynia, Austro-Hungarians chase back the enemy who advanced to their intrenchment. Northeast of Sviniusky the local invasion of the Russians was replied to by a counterattack.

In the middle of July the enemy resumed the offensive in Volhynia after a pause of four weeks. The total result has been that our front on a length of eighty kilometers (fifty miles) was pushed in to a depth of not over fifteen kilometers, (9½ miles.) The enemy paid for this small gain of ground, owing to uninterrupted strong attacks, with enormous sacrifices.

Attribute Victory to Artillery.

LONDON, July 28.—The fall of Brody is a serious threat to Lemberg and the rapid and successful advance of General Sakharoff's forces, menaces the whole Austro-German line of communication from the north to the south.

For the present Kovel yields in importance to Lemberg. The position on this portion of the Russian front seems to be that General Kaledines, having driven General von Linsingen's left wing behind the Stokhod River, has suspended his advance toward Kovel and is holding up the great Teutonic forces there, while General Sakharoff is pressing on toward Lemberg, which is defended by the forces of General Boehm-Ermolli.

Petrograd correspondents attribute the successes over the Austro-Germans almost entirely to the overwhelming superiority of the Russian artillery and Russia's apparently endless supplies of ammunition.

Lemberg Also Menaced from South.

Brody, fifty-eight miles east northeast of Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, is on the Rovno-Lemberg Railway, along which one of the first attacks was made by A. A. Brusiloff, when he began his great offensive on June 4, the others being by Kaledines against Lutsk to the north, and by Letchitsky to envelop Czernowitz in the south. As the campaign developed, Lemberg also became menaced from the southeast, across the Stripa from Buczacz, and along the Dniester from Kolomea, when General Bothmer lost his right flank and was separated from Pflanzer's southern army.

While Brody still held out, Brusiloff made a third drive from Tarnopol against Lemberg, thirty miles south of Brody, and forty miles east of Lemberg, and gained twelve miles. Thus for the last fortnight the Brody approach to Lemberg has been practically enveloped.

Brody is a manufacturing city and before the war had a population of 20,000, mostly Jews.

The battle west of Lutsk in which the Russians overwhelmed the German trenches and captured half a division of troops occurred in the region of Sviniusky, judging from the German official report conceding some success to the Russians there. Sviniusky is held by the Czar's forces and while the German statement locates the battle northeast of that place this may be an error in translation or transmission, as it seems more likely that the action was to the northwest.

RUSSIANS PURSUING TURKS.

Poincare and Czar Exchange Congratulations Over Erzingan.

PETROGRAD, July 28.—Concerning the operations on the Caucasus front the War Office today issued the following bulletin:

The advance of our Caucasian army continues. Once our patrols captured thirty-one Turkish officers on the Syvasski road.

PARIS, July 28.—President Poincaré of France and Emperor Nicholas of Russia today exchanged telegrams of congratulation on the capture by the Russians of the Turkish fortress of Erzingan.

Turkish Reports of Successes.

CONSTNTINOPLE, July 28, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following statement on military operations:

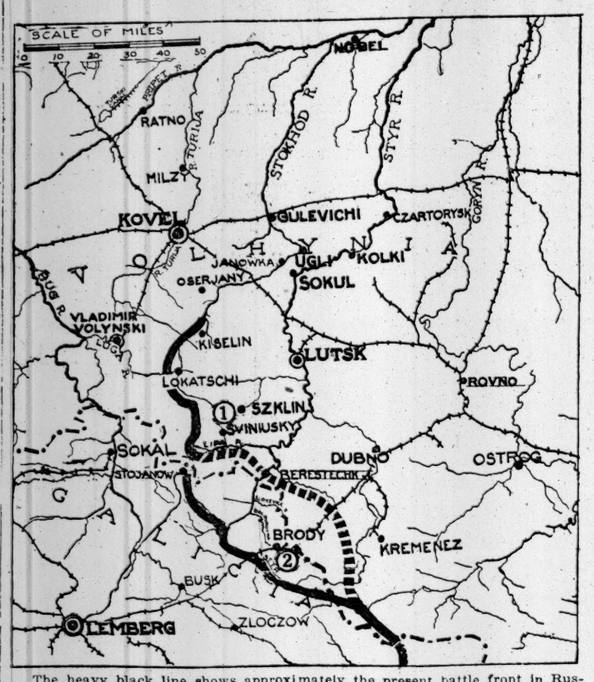
Our airmen flew over the Island of Tenedos and successfully dropped bombs on hostile ships. On the 24 the enemy, under the protection of the guns of their warships, landed more than 100 bandits on the north bank of the Tugladere, west of Aevadjik. Our troops drove them back to the ships. In the meantime our airmen attacked the ships with bombs and machine guns, inflicting losses.

On the Egyptian front there has been patrol skirmishing near Katia.

In the Caucasus, on the right wing, our reconnoitring patrols drove back those of the enemy, killing many soldiers, including an officer. On the centre and left wing nothing of importance has occurred.

In the Smyrna waters there was a small action against two enemy warships.

Where Russians Broke the Teuton Lines.



The heavy black line shows approximately the present battle front in Russia, from the Stockhod River through Northeast Galicia, the dotted line showing where the drive for Brody (2), captured yesterday, began a few days ago. North of Sviniusky (1) the Russians smashed the German line, capturing more than 9,000 prisoners, including 2 Generals, and 46 guns.

A 'TAME' DAY ON THE STOKHOD

Continued from Page 1.

a new stunt when they've once failed, and I expect no further mounted Cossack attacks, though I am ready for them.

"My losses, while my division had the task of holding up the Russians pouring through the breach at Lusk, were, of course, heavy, but since reaching and holding the Stokhod line they are very slight now on my entire front. I can show you my daily reports here. On one day one of my units had to expend for the day's division. Five dead and seven wounded on another day. And so on. In attacking, too, our losses are small, thanks to our thorough artillery preparation."

At request, the General modestly told how his one division had been hurled against the Russian army advancing from Lutsk, plugging up the hole torn by the Russians in the Volhynian front and saving the critical situation, for which feat the Blood and Iron Division now bears the name of its commander.

"The division was rushed out here by train, he said, "and met the Russians advancing from Lutsk in the neighborhood of Rozyscze. Battalion after battalion was thrown into the battle as fast as ever they could be detrained. That was on the 8th. During the 9th, 10th, and 11th, for three days and two nights, there was almost continuous fighting and no sleep. Of course, we went back step by step to the Stokhod, where we now stand.

"The few kilometers which the Russians made from Lutsk to the Stokhod do not matter. The important thing is that there will get not an inch further. Fortunately, the Russians are also human. If they had attacked me harder on the first day and had kept it up I probably could have held them. They would have broken through me. The Russians are strongly built, good human material, but haven't the nerve and brains of our German troops. We have plenty of German reserves, and I get them as quickly as needed. If I lose two hundred men I telegraph, and three days later two hundred fresh troops arrive."

Then the General, concluding, epitomized the whole Volhynian campaign, saying succinctly:

"When I am built in I can rest assured that with one hundred men I can hold one thousand Russians."

GERMANS ON RIGA LINE WELL CLOTHED AND FED

Men Say They Hate Nobody and Are Confident of Winning War.

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY ON THE RIGA FRONT, July 25, (by Courier to Berlin, via London, July 28.)—The Russian efforts to break the German lines at various points on this front, which The Associated Press correspondent has had an unusually favorable opportunity of inspecting personally in the last few days, have neither affected the front, nor—what is perhaps equally important—the morale of the German troops.

The correspondent has viewed the great sectors of the front from south to Kekkau to a point well south of Friedrichstadt, has stood in the trenches amid the devastation of drumfire of but a few hours before and has talked freely with the men engaged. He has also mingled unconcernedly with the troops behind the front and has endeavored in every way possible to find some indication of a falling off in the morale of the fighting spirit.

At one barracks the Commander said to the soldiers: "Here is an American newspaper correspondent. Tell him all he wants. I am leaving him here alone and shall not try to find out what questions he asks nor what you told him." The Commander and all other officers then left the barracks and the soldiers answered every question put to them with the utmost frankness.

The correspondent, who had been cautioned that he was likely to find much anti-American feeling among the troops, put questions designed to discover if such sentiment existed. All the men questioned declared they knew nothing of the existence of such a feeling. One soldier summed up their attitude as follows:

"Sometimes ammunition is being used here, but that is a political question, and we do not know much about politics. We don't hate anybody. We don't hate the Russians. It is war, and we are here to defend, and we are going to keep right on fighting until the enemy has had enough, whether it lasts one year or ten."

The men were well clothed and plainly well fed. That day previously the correspondent inspected a division commissariat and obtained from the quartermaster a list of the rations. Inquiries among the men confirmed this list in every detail. The daily ration follows: Bread, or tannikzed, a potato flour, 750 grams; meat, 250 grams; groats, 125 grams; butter, 65 grams; coffee, 25 grams; salt, 25 grams; tea, 3 grams; sugar, 17 grams; cheese, 25 grams; wheat flour, 10 grams.

There are two meatless days weekly, on one fish is substituted and on the other stewed fruits, with rice. When the water in the trenches is bad the tea and sugar rations are doubled. Two cigars and two cigarettes are issued daily to each man. In addition every battalion has its own canteen, where cakes and canned fruits, &c., can be bought.

A number of the men were asked if the rations were sufficient. None were found who did not express complete satisfaction. The soldiers were openly amused when informed it had been reported abroad that their rations had been cut down and that they were often forced to go hungry. They only further reduced is that of bread, and this reduction was made long ago because it was found that the men were unable to eat more than the quantity now allowed. This ration compares with 200 grams daily allowed civilians in Berlin. The daily meat ration for the soldiers equals the weekly allowance in Berlin, and the butter allowance is more than quadruple that in the capital. Rations in other things are in the same proportion.

French Parliament Takes Recess.

PARIS, July 28.—Parliament recessed today until Sept. 5.

HISTORIC STRUGGLE IN DELVILLE WOOD

Battle Going On Since July 14 Hardest Fought in All the Great Offensive.

NAME NOW AN EVIL SPELL

British Soldiers Who Came Out with Slight Wounds Count Themselves Most Fortunate.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 27. — At about 10 o'clock this morning our troops again took Delville Wood, all but a narrow strip on the north, and perhaps it is the last time it will be necessary to send men to the assault of this evil position, which has earned the nickname of Devil's Wood from the soldiers who have been through it and out of it.

One of our officers said to me this morning:

"I wish to goodness we could wipe the place off the map, or burn it off. A good forest fire there would cleanse the ground of this filthy wreckage of trees, which has been the death-trap to so many good fellows."

It is a queer thing that so many trees are still standing, and that it still looks like a wood as I saw it the other day when the enemy was barraging this side of it. In spite of all the trees that have been cut down by the shells, the foliage still looks dense at a distance and hides all the horror underneath.

Today many more trees have been slashed off and hurled upon the other fallen trunks. I am told that our concentration of guns for this morning's bombardment secured the most intense series of barrages upon one position since the battle of Picardy began twenty-seven days ago. Twice as heavy as any similar artillery attack, the bombardment began this early morning and took line after line from south to north above the ground held by our men in progressive blocks of fire.

Our batteries over an area of several miles, from the long-range "heavies" to the eighteen-pounders, flung every size shell into Devil's Wood and filled it with high explosives and shrapnel so that one great volume of smoke rose from it and covered it in a dense black pall. It seemed impossible that any Germans there could still be left alive, but it is too soon yet to know whether our men found any of them crouching in holes or lying under the shelter of the great trunks and roots. Perhaps a few German soldiers may come out of this place of death, having escaped by what seems like a miracle, except that every day men do escape in the strangest way from shells which burst above them and under them and around them.

But there will not be many who may tell the tale of this morning's bombardment of the wood, for the enemy has not had time to make an elaborate system of dugouts here deep enough to protect them from the six-inch or eight-inch shells, but had no more cover than our own men who held the wood when it was the turn of the enemy's artillery.

I was talking to some of these men this morning and they all had the same tale to tell.

"Devil's Wood,' said one of them, 'is easily the worst place on earth. As far as I can guess, it's just crowded with corpses and you're very lucky to join their company. The only cover one can get is to crawl under a log and hope for the best, or crawl into a shell hole and expect the worst, which generally arrives. I had the devil's own luck—a puncture of the left leg, so I can't walk back there."

He was amazed to have come out so easily and because he still had life and could see the sun shining through the flap of the tent he was in high spirits like all our men who had the luck to get a "cushie wound," which, in this war, is the best of luck to men in such places as Devil's Wood.

The other men were eloquent about the German snipers, who were hidden in the foliage of the trees with rifles and machine guns and waited very patiently until any of our men began to crawl through the tree trunk. That game is finished. Our bombardment this morning must have swept away all such men with whatever weapons they had. Devil's Wood has become more crowded with dead, and it is over these bodies that our men stumbled this morning when they went forward slowly and cautiously behind the barrage of our guns, which cleared the way for them.

They advanced in waves, halting while another barrage was maintained for half an hour or more ahead. They had to cross Prince's Street, which is a sunken road made into something like a trench by the South Africans and afterward by the Scots from home, striking across the glades from west to east, and then they pushed northward. I have no details of the fighting, which is still in progress, but it is probable the attack has succeeded without many casualties. It is in holding ground that the worst time comes to the men who capture it.

Meanwhile another attack has been made this morning, advancing eastward to Delville Wood from Longueval, which is partly in and partly out of the wood, with the object of clearing out the enemy from the northern part of the village and joining up with the men advancing into the wood to the south. There again not much more of the fighting is known, but we know the difficulties of the position and it is not surprising that the hardest fighting has been happening there.

The history of the fight that has gone on in this corner of ground since July 14 is one of the most wonderful things for sheer stubborn courage that has been done in all this great battle.

BARS OPIUM AND COCAINE.

Royal Proclamation Forbids Imports Into United Kingdom.

LONDON, July 28.—The importation of opium and cocaine into the United Kingdom is prohibited by a royal proclamation issued today.

There has been considerable agitation lately in this country against the sale of cocaine, which, it is said, has been used in increasing quantities during the last few years and, particularly, has become the habit of many people since the war began.

GERMANY EVICTS THE POOR.

Destitute Children Are Being Sent to Holland.

AMSTERDAM, July 28.—Seventy German children of the poorer classes arrived in Holland yesterday, says the Telegraf, which adds:

"This is the beginning of a scheme which has been maturing for some time to send poor German children to this country."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The culmination of the Russian offensive in Southern Volhynia and Northeastern Galicia seems to be approaching. As a substitute for the campaign against Kovel, the movement against Lemberg is meeting with a considerable degree of success. Since the line of the Lipa River was broken, the Russians have never been headed. One position after another has been taken up by the retreating Austrians, only to fall almost as soon as taken. Only on Thursday the Russian report and the Austrian as well reported fighting along the Boldurovka River and supplemented the statement with a note to the effect that the Russians were within twelve miles of Brody, the key to a real invasion of Eastern Galicia. As I have pointed out several times, with the Austrian lines giving way generally on this front the continued retention of Brody was an impossibility.

The whole thing is simple from the map. Brody, as may be seen from any map of this district, is situated on the main railroad from Lemberg to Dubno, and is at the very gateway of the entrance to Galicia from Volhynia. Going from Brody to Lemberg, it is seen that no branches leave this road nearer than Krasne, where the road from Tarnopol cuts in. South of Brody there is no railroad until this same road from Tarnopol is reached some thirty-two miles south. The country immediately around is extremely hilly, with few roads of any importance, and practically none of value as avenues over which to move large bodies of men and heavy guns at the same time. The Austrian forces at Brody had but one possible line of retreat—this railroad to Lemberg.

The Russians coming down toward the south, following pretty closely the line of the Styr River, were, after crossing the Slonevka and the Boldurovka, irresistibly approaching this road from the west. The Austrian line of retreat was in danger of being involved at any time. The Austrians had proved themselves utterly unable to meet the Russian attacks. Wherever they were not ably backed up by the German forces their lines, ever since the early part of June, when the Russian attack began, have given way early in the fighting. Knowing this condition, the Austrian commanders were faced either with the possible destruction or capture of the forces holding the Brody line, or with the evacuation of the town. They wisely have chosen the latter.

The details of the Austrian retirement are not clear. In fact, no details have been given. As the Russians were twelve miles from Brody only on Thursday, it is not probable that they have succeeded in reaching the railroad. Twelve miles is a good day's march for a large body of troops, even when there is no opposition to overcome. In the face of the Austrians, who, when they cannot withstand the Russian attacks, can at least delay the advance, it is entirely too great a distance to be covered in anything like the time that has elapsed since the Russian report referred to was received on Thursday. The strong possibilities are that the Russians took the town without a battle by threatening the line of retreat. Later reports may change this, but this is the way the matter appears from such communications as have reached us.

There is no question of the seriousness of the loss of Brody to the Austro-German forces. It gives the Russian advance on Lemberg as does no other point in the line. And Lemberg means Kovel. Therefore no matter what may happen on the line of the Stokhod, which has been made impregnable, not by the strength of the German position nor by the valor of German arms, but by the heavy rains which have marked the advance of Summer in this region, every foot the Russians advance along the Brody-Lemberg railroad brings a new element of danger to the Germans at Kovel.

In order to operate against Lemberg the Russians will need, as they advance, temporary or field bases from which to work. This is one of the functions Brody will fill. As soon as they have consolidated Brody into their lines and constructed suitable defenses against Austrian counterattacks, food, shell, and supplies of all kinds will be shipped in, rolling stock will be gathered along the railroad, and an attack down the railroad will begin. Every step will not only affect Kovel by cutting in behind that position but will more seriously and more directly affect the line of the Stripa. There is where it will hurt the most. It is one thing for a section of the Russian army in Galicia to be approaching the capital along one railroad line, but as the advance is made in the porth the troops along the line of the Stripa will have to fall back and this will bring the entire Galician army against Lemberg in a gradually closing-in circle.

An enormous counterattack would seem to be the usual Teuton method of countering such a blow. The difficulty is that the Austrians have not enough strength to deliver such an attack and the Germans have not sufficient men to send the assistance they stand in need of. The military situation here continues the most absorbing of any in the active fields of operations, largely because it opens the greatest vista for quick important results. The fighting in the west, while interesting, is still in the preliminary stage, while in Galicia that stage has been passed and the more important movements are well under way.

In the west the British attacks are still continuing with the same unremitting force that has characterized the fighting of the last two weeks. The British efforts of yesterday were directed to what might be termed the cleaning up of the odds and ends preparatory to another effort to advance along the Bapaume road. Held for some days in the northern part of the Town of Longueval and in the same portion of the woods of Delville, they succeeded yesterday in cleaning out both places so that they are now in complete possession of both. The gain is small, but by this success the British have cleared the way toward Flers and have eliminated the danger of machine gun fire against their flank when they attempt the advance. This is particularly important in view of their advanced position in the woods of Foureaux. They now cannot only protect their troops in their advance, but can enfilade the Germans who may have any undue ambition to stop them.

It must not be forgotten, however, that all the fighting which is taking place in this section is of a purely preliminary nature. Before the British can make any real gain the salient now held by the Germans must be entirely eliminated. When this is done the second phase of the great offensive will begin, and will consist in a drive toward Cambrai or some other important railroad centre, which will affect a considerable portion of the front. It is difficult to realize that this is the way the ground as the British are taking can be but a small step in a much greater plan. But such is really the case. If Bapaume were all, the British had better not have undertaken the move at all, for they would in such a case have paid a high price for something of but little if any value except in its relation to what is to come after.

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BRITAIN RECEIVES BLACKLIST PROTEST

It's Publication Is Likely to Cause Surprise, London Believes—Thought Agitation Had Ceased.

LONDON, July 28.—The protest of the United States Government against the British statutory blacklist was delivered to the Foreign Office late today, but officials there, not having had time to master its contents, decline to discuss it.

It is known that while the note is couched in softer language than the mails detention documents, it nevertheless plainly says that the United States Government cannot admit the validity of the blacklist on account of the far-reaching effect its ramifications will have on the trade of its citizens.

The British Government is informed the note will be given out to the American press on Monday, but there is no indication as yet of the time of its publication here. A diplomat familiar with the contents of the note said that its publication here was likely to cause much surprise as for the past week Washington correspondents of English newspapers had conveyed the impression that the agitation in the United States against the blacklist had so far ceased that there was little likelihood of the American Government taking any action in the matter. No later than yesterday several newspapers here announced that the agitation was so dead that no protest would be sent.

Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, said today that the contracts that George W. McNear of San Francisco had with Australian firms would not be affected by the blacklist.

COMPLAINS OF BLACKLIST.

Exporter Says Bank Refused to Sell Foreign Credits.

Leopold Zimmermann, Chairman of the Association to Resist British Domination of American Commerce, and Maurice B. Blumenthal, counsel for the association, were busy yesterday going through the complaints filed with the association by various individuals and firms who have been placed on the British trade blacklist. Concerning the complaint of J. A. Kahl, an exporter of 82 Beaver Street, Mr. Blumenthal made the following statement:

"Mr. Kahl has been an American citizen for twenty years, but his name is on the blacklist. A week ago he applied to the Battery Park National Bank of this city for letters of credit in dollars to pay for goods purchased by him in Northern China.

"'I have been a depositor of that bank for years,' his complaint reads, 'and they have always financed my shipments from the Far East whenever I have asked them to. They now refuse to issue me credits solely upon the ground that I have been blacklisted, and state that while my credit and standing are unquestioned, they are afraid of retaliation if they sell me foreign exchange on dollars.'

"On the advice of our counsel I presented these facts to Washington and yesterday received a telegram from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo stating that he had directed the Controller of the Currency to investigate."

Secretary McAdoo's telegram reads as follows:

"Have directed Controller of Currency to look into the matter referred to in your telegram of July 25."

Mr. Blumenthal said many interesting details of the working of the blacklist will probably be made public today.

At the Battery Park National Bank it was said that the bank had no statement to make in reply to Mr. Kahl at this time.

GERMANS BLACKLIST SWISS.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, July 28.—A strong protest against a blacklist of Swiss firms by Germany and Austria is made by the Lausanne Gazette. The Gazette says that a blacklist is now being drawn up by a Captain Schmitz at Berne under the direction of the commercial attaches of the German and Austrian Legations.

According to the newspaper, all Swiss firms known or suspected of doing business with the Allies are not only deprived of coal and other German products, but are boycotted by other Swiss firms. The boycott is enforced by threats that any firm will be blacklisted which deals with concerns objected to by Captain Schmitz.

BRITISH RIGHT WINS ANOTHER BATTLE

Continued from Page 1.

the latter area we captured forty-eight wounded Germans.

Last night the enemy guns were active against our new positions, and there were heavy artillery duels in various sectors of the battle area.

Near Neuve Chapelle small parties of Germans succeeded in entering our front trenches at two points, but at once were driven out by a counter-attack, leaving a few wounded in our hands.

Northeast of Souchez and at several other points our artillery shelled the enemy's front line and communication trenches.

Berlin Says Attacks Broke Down.

Today's German official statement says:

A German patrol in the district of Neuve Chapelle brought in two machine guns and thirty prisoners, of whom three were officers.

North of the Somme the English fire was increased to its greatest strength. In the afternoon strong attacks were launched against Positeres and at Foureaux Wood and to the southeast of it. They broke down in front of the German positions.

At Longueval and in Delville Wood there was hand-to-hand fighting, but there also the enemy gained no successes.

South of the Somme the artillery of both sides continues active. Otherwise there were only attacks of hostile hand-grenade troops near Soyecourt which were repulsed.

To the east of the Meuse French enterprises against the Thiaumont Work failed.

German Attack in the Vosges.

The following statement was given out by the French War Office tonight:

In mine duels in the Argonne we occupied the edges of two craters after a grenade struggle at Fille Morte. On the right bank of the Meuse we made progress to the west of the Thiaumont Work.

In the Vosges after a lively bombardment the enemy twice attacked our positions south of Sainte Marie Pass. The first attack, which succeeded in these gaining lodgment in our advanced trenches, was driven back with the bayonet. The second attack was launched shortly afterward but was unable to approach our lines, being broken up under our barrage fire. During these actions the enemy suffered appreciable losses.

Russian Success in Champagne.

The French War Office this afternoon made this statement:

To the north of Chaulnes, an enemy attempt on one of our trenches near Lihons was repulsed by rifle fire.

In the Champagne, in the region of Auberive, a Russian reconnoissance penetrated a hostile trench, which was cleared with grenades. The Russians brought back some prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) a German attack, which was about to debauch upon our positions west of the Thiaumont Work, was completely stopped by the heavy fire of our artillery.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

In the Vosges a German Aviatik machine which was attacked was forced to abandon the fight and was overturned in landing.

SERBS BEGIN ATTACK ON BULGAR POSITIONS

Capture Heights Within Greek Border and Repel All Attempts to Dislodge Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, July 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—After an interval of more than eight months, detachments of the Serbian and Bulgarian Armies have again come into contact, and our allies scored their first victory of the campaign.

For the last three days the Serbian forces have been engaged in methodical operations, which had for their object the driving of the Bulgarians from a position which they took upon Greek territory about a dozen miles south of the frontier.

The attacking Serbian contingents succeeded in occupying a series of heights, and maintained themselves in the captured positions, despite the artillery fire of the enemy and counterattacks.

LONDON, Saturday, July 29.—The news that the Serbian army again is in the offensive operation in London as to whether another phase of the Allies' great offensive is about to be opened in the Saloniki theater.

A dispatch from Saloniki says:

"The Serbian army has begun its fourth war in four years. Reorganized and re-equipped it is again fighting its old enemies, the Bulgars, and the first skirmishes at Kopil and north of Vodena have gone in its favor."

A special dispatch from Bucharest says:

ATHENS, July 28.—The Sofia-Kostendil Railway line has been broken by the explosion of a bomb, according to reports received here. It is added that the bomb was placed by an unidentified person or persons.

PRESS AGAINST REPRISALS.

London Papers Urge Instead Determination to Carry Out War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 29.—The London newspapers can scarcely find words strong enough in condemnation of Captain Fryatt's execution.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"If the object of the German Government was to render British sentiment absolutely implacable toward Germany and to make the German name among us a synonym of infamy for a generation, they could hardly take a straighter way to it than the murder of Captain Fryatt. There cannot be many people in these islands, and we doubt whether, Germans excepted, there are many in the United States whose blood will not first run cold at the news and then run red. Indeed, the name of the murdered seaman takes its place with those other terrible names, Louvain, Lusitania, Cavell, and Wittenberg, which in the last two years have been branded on the brow of the modern German nation like the mark of Cain.

"For this dastardly iniquity no retribution can be exacted at this stage, and we hope there will be no foolish talk of reprisals but we hope also that the need for proper retribution hereafter and the need for continuing the war until we not merely have obtained the upper hand but are in a position fully to vindicate those elemental principles of justice which have been so cynically outraged will be better realized by Englishmen than ever."

The Morning Post says:

"Every captain of a ship has the right to defend his vessel and his ship's company. German submarines have repeatedly attacked and sunk unarmed British vessels without warning, contrary to the rules of war. Although they have done so, their crews have repeatedly been saved by His Majesty's navy and never have been put to death. This death sentence is, in fact, murder, and is one more outrage added to the list which includes the Lusitania and the shooting of Miss Cavell, and it cries to heaven for vengeance.

"Lord Kitchener's plan, of which we gave an account the other day, offers a practical means of retaliation upon Germany. We must hit her in a way that she will feel. Our Government's leniency to German interests and German subjects must be countered by a policy of severity. The British people are patient, but these repeated and dastardly outrages are more than they can stand. Let the Germans be sure of this —that the British mercantile marine, the British navy, and the British nation will not forget these things. They will be visited upon Germany in good time and with compound interest."

The Times says:

"The Germans in their note of February in the present year asserted it was true that the unheard-of doctrine that any warlike activity by enemy merchantmen is contrary to international law, but in the same document they declared they 'take into consideration also the contrary conception by treating the crews of such vessels not as pirates but as belligerents.'

"In the present case they have not treated Captain Fryatt as a belligerent; they have meted out to him for an act of legitimate self-defense a punishment which the law of the sea awards to pirates. So much for the assurance intended to soothe American susceptibilities. Even the Germans can hardly have the face to maintain that while it is lawful for a merchant ship to fire upon a submarine it is criminal to compel her to submerge.

"This case affords one more illustration of the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice, and humanity which all modern opinions regard as imperative. These are the words of William Jennings Bryan in his first Lusitania note, and they are repeated with even more vigor in the note presented by Mr. Gerard on the sinking of the Sussex.

"The submarine is a new weapon which the nations had not in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, but that fact is no justification for the deliberate and persistent violation of the broad principle of justice and humanity upon which these rules are based. The execution of Fryatt is on the face of it, a brutal and flagrant violation of these principles. Whatever technicalities may be advanced to color it, it will remain in the judgment of the English people, of the Allies and, as we believe, of all fair-minded neutrals, nothing but a foul judicial murder—a crime to be remembered like the death of Miss Cavell."

The Daily Mail says:

"In the case of Captain Fryatt there is no charge whatever that will stand even by the German code. He has been murdered with devilish coldbloodedness, in deliberate defiance of the text and letter of the German sea law. The German account says he was shot for a franc-tireur crime against the armed German sea forces, but by the second article of the appendix to the German code of prize regulations it is ordained that if a merchant ship should offer armed resistance to the right of search and capture she or her crew are to be treated as prisoners of war. They cannot be shot as franc-tireurs. They are entitled to quarter and humane treatment and this is in accordance with the universal custom of the sea. Armed merchantmen have fought since time immemorial. The parvenu among navies cannot brutalize and pervert the law. This is a murder which cries to the whole world for protest and justice, as reprisals in kind are barred by the Government.

"Two measures should be taken at once which should strike two serious blows at the enemy. The first is to impound all German property within the Empire and hold it in pledge until the close of the war for the prevention of outrage. The second is the course indicated in Sir George Foster's speech yesterday, to forbid intercourse with Germany until another generation has arisen. We have to understand that we are dealing with a people of fiends, not men, without the mentality of civilized humanity. With them no friendship or association is hereafter possible. Burke declared that an indictment could not be drawn against a whole people. He would perhaps have revised that statement could he have known of medals struck and feasts arranged to glorify the massacre of noncombatants in the Lusitania."

SWEDEN TO LAY MINES TO KEEP OUT U-BOATS

Government Decides to Protect Channel Between Bredgrund Light and Cape Falsterbo.

LONDON, July 28.—The Swedish Government has decided to lay mines beginning Saturday in the channel between the Bredgrund Light and Cape Falsterbo, says a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm.

Bredgrund Light is south of the island of Landsort, south of Stockholm, while Cape Falsterbo is on the southern extremity of Sweden, southeast of Malmo. The distance between the points is probably more than 300 miles.

A dispatch from Stockholm, dated July 24, said that as a result of a royal decree the Swedish naval and military forces had been ordered to attack foreign submarines in Swedish territorial waters unless they were recognized as merchant ships. The decree excepts certain parts of the Sound.

Military Honors for H. W. Thornton

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 29.—Last night's London Gazette announces the appointment of H. W. Thornton, the American General Manager of the Great Eastern Railway, as Honorary Lieutenant Colonel of the Engineer and Railway Staff Corps, (Territorials.)

GERMANS EXECUTE BRITISH SKIPPER

Continued from Page 1.

report as received by us, the execution of Captain Fryatt is even worse than the Cavell case. It is an extremely grave incident, the importance of which it would be difficult to exaggerate. It must be borne in mind that when the alleged ramming took place German submarines were attacking merchant ships without any warning whatsoever."

The Captain Fryatt case calls attention to the German prize regulations, which provide that, under circumstances similar to the capture of the Brussels, merchantmen are to be treated as prisoners of war. An appendix to those regulations issued June 22, 1914, reads:

"If an armed enemy merchant vessel offers armed resistance to the right of visit and search and capture, this is to be broken down by all possible means. The enemy Government is responsible for any damage thereby caused to the ship, its cargo, and passengers. The members of the crew are to be treated as prisoners of war. Passengers are to be liberated unless it is proved they have taken part in the resistance. In the latter case they are to be proceeded against in accordance with the extraordinary martial law procedure."

History of the Case.

The Foreign Office issued tonight the text of the correspondence between Foreign Secretary Grey and Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador.

On June 28 the Foreign Secretary requested that Mr. Page ascertain the names of the British subjects on board the Brussels. Mr. Page replied July 1 that he had learned from James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin, that the officers and crew of the Brussels were safe and well and interned at Ruhleben; that the five stewardesses had been separated from the crew at Cologne, and that Mr. Gerard was inquiring as to their whereabouts and urging their prompt repatriation.

On July 18 Secretary Grey requested Mr. Page to inquire into the truth of a report that Captain Fryatt of the Brussels was to be court-martialed, and on the 20th asked Mr. Page to telegraph to Berlin and secure a proper defense for Captain Fryatt and to inform Mr. Gerard confidentially that the British Government was "satisfied that in committing the act impugned Captain Fryatt acted legitimately in self-defense for the purpose of evading capture or destruction."

On the 25th Secretary Grey again asked Ambassador Page to inform Ambassador Gerard that, "should the allegations on which the charge against Captain Fryatt is understood to be based be established by evidence his Majesty's Government are of opinion that his action was perfectly legitimate."

Officers of the Admiralty were aroused to intense indignation when they learned of the affair. A naval officer said:

"The execution of Captain Fryatt is in violation of all law and all precedent as seen. It affects every merchant officer in the world, neutral as well as belligerent.

"There is no such thing known as a franc-tireur at sea. We have officers of German submarines whom we have taken as prisoners of war, who rammed merchant ships without warning and fired upon merchant ships without warning, but they are treated as prisoners of war. We also have naval officers who dropped bombs from Zeppelins on harmless and undefended towns and killed civilian inhabitants."

In the cross-channel service Captain Fryatt was known as a "pirate dodger," because on several occasions he had succeeded in eluding German submarines by skillful navigation.

When the capture of the Brussels was reported The Daily Chronicle said in reference to Captain Fryatt:

"For a particularly brilliant exploit in March, 1915, he was presented with a gold watch, suitably inscribed, by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, together with their thanks on vellum."

On another occasion some twelve months before he surrendered the Brussels, according to The Chronicle, his vessel was chased for more than an hour by a submarine while he was outward bound from Harwich to Rotterdam, but he succeeded in getting away safely. A few days later, when near the North Hinder Lightship, a torpedo was fired at his vessel, missing it by only a few feet.

Compared With Clan MacTavish.

A contrast was drawn this evening by British naval officers of the treatment by the Germans of Captain Fryatt and of that meted out to the Captain of the British steamer Clan MacTavish, when the steamer was sunk in a fight with the German commerce raider Möwe. The contrast was drawn from the account of Commander Count von Dohna-Schlodien, commander of the Möwe, in his book describing the cruise of the raider, some extracts of which have reached the officers.

Count von Dohna-Schlodien, in describing the capture of the Clan MacTavish, tells how he admonished the Captain of the steamer for his foolish conduct in resisting the Möwe, but says the Captain defended himself on the ground that his Government had supplied him with a gun to resist capture.

"To confess the truth," says Count Dohna-Schlodien in his book, "I was pleased with the loyalty with which this old Scotch sea bear defended his standpoint. I shook his hand, and admitted that, in his place, I should probably have acted just as he had. I still think so.

"The blame for such a regrettable occurrence, where a few unlucky hits might have cost the entire crew of the Clan MacTavish their lives, rests not upon the Captain of the ship, but upon the English Government, which, contrary to all stipulations of international law, does not hesitate to arm its merchantmen without converting them into auxiliary cruisers. However, this honest old Captain has plenty of time today, interned in a German prison camp, to reflect whether he acted rightly."

MAY AFFECT U-BOAT WAR.

Washington Fears Execution May Reopen Submarine Controversy.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Germany's execution of Captain Charles Fryatt, master of the British steamship Brussels, for an alleged attempt to ram a submarine, is regarded in allied quarters here as a violation of international law, likely to result in prompt retaliatory measures by Great Britain. They contend that if a hostile submarine approached the Brussels it was in effect an attack and Captain Fryatt in making a counterattack by attempting to ram, subjected himself only to treatment as a prisoner of war in event of capture.

The United States Government is interested in the incident and what may follow it, particularly because of the bearing it may have upon the difficult problems involved in submarine warfare, which in the past have brought the country to the brink of war, because it is charged with the care of interests of prisoners on both sides. Reprisals by the Allies, it is feared, might be followed by a change in the German submarine policy, which has been satisfactory to the United States since the last assurances that merchant ships would not be attacked without warning or without provision for safety of passengers and crews.

Authorities on international law agree that the justice or injustice of the shooting of Captain Fryatt depends entirely upon the circumstances under which he headed his vessel for the submarine. If the submarine attacked, or was about to attack him, he had the right to counterattack; if he was seeking out an enemy vessel for attack he placed himself in the class of a criminal subject to summary execution upon capture.

Rules of Hague Convention.

Convention No. 10 of the second Hague peace conference sets forth how the crews of merchantmen who legitimately resist capture shall be treated as part of the armed forces of an enemy. One of the best-known authorities on the subject says:

"In a sense the crews of merchantmen owned by subjects of the belligerents belong to the latter's armed forces. For those vessels are liable to be seized by enemy men-of-war and if attacked for that purpose they may defend themselves, may return the attack, and eventually seize the attacking men-of-war. The crews of merchantmen become in such cases combatants

CAPT. KOENIG TRYING TO OUTWIT WARSHIPS

Deutschland Believed to be Waiting to Catch Patrols Off Guard and Put to Sea.

PUZZLED OVER THE BREMEN

Baltimore Official of German Company Says He Knows When and Where She Will Arrive.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 28.—Crammed to her last square inch with valuable cargo, with Captain Paul Koenig constantly at her side, and with the members of her crew always on duty, the submarine Deutschland still lies at her dock at the foot of Andre Street ready to sail at any moment.

While her delay in getting away is generally attributed to instructions to await the Bremen's arrival, the theory which seems to have the most reason behind it is that the officials and the seamen identified with the German Ocean Navigation Company are doing all they can to test the guessing powers of the commanders of the allied ships waiting for the Deutschland off the Virginia Capes.

Down in the harbor where the Deutschland lies agents of the Allies and those of German interests are watching each other. The puzzling conduct of the Germans keeps the Allies moving their battleships up and down the coast, dividing their squadrons so that the Bremen may not get into Boston while the watch for the Deutschland is maintained at the capes, so that she may not slip out there while the Bremen slips into another port.

That the Bremen is about due all those who have been watching the situation believe. It is thought that she may be overdue. Captain Koenig will have been here three weeks next Sunday. He said when he arrived that the Bremen would follow him "shortly."

This much seems certain: When the Deutschland gets ready to quit Baltimore she will sail out in the full light of day with the red, white and black of Germany and the flag of the German Ocean Navigation Company flying at her masthead in full view of one of the two big British freighters which have been in sight of her for days. One of these ships left here this morning. The other remains.

No Call for a Pilot.

Reports that Captain Koenig had asked for a pilot were flatly denied by W. E. Sanner, President of the Maryland Pilot's Association. No request that the wireless of the ship be opened preparatory to her departure have been made at the Custom House.

Paul G. L. Hilken of the Eastern Forwarding Company went to the Andre Street pier early this morning and had a long conference with Captain Koenig and Captain Hinsch. None of them seemed the least worried about anything.

Captain "Zach" Cullison, master of the tug Thomas F. Timmins, which conveyed the Deutschland from the Virginia Capes, went on board the Timmins early this morning with a heavy suitcase, and it is understood that he has given instructions that none of his crew be allowed to leave the tug until further orders.

Immediately upon boarding the tug Captain Cullis went to the bow and called the crew together apparently for instructions. Mr. Hilken was present, as was also Captain Hinsch. What occurred at this conference could not be learned, but it is believed the men were instructed to stay close to the tug. Four extra men were employed this morning on the tug and she now carries a crew of ten.

Another British tramp, Lord Ormonde, in tow of the tug Chicago, arrived in the Patapsco last night and passed within three ship lengths of the Deutschland's pier.

No stevedores are working on the Deutschland today. The sub-sea freighter is loaded, her cargo has been carefully trimmed, the machinery has been satisfactorily tested and the U-boat is ready to leave Baltimore at short notice. Constructor William G. Price, who built the submarine at Bremen, has expressed satisfaction at the manner in which the boat behaves herself under water.

Mr. Price was asked this morning if he would return to Bremen on the Deutschland, having made the trip to America as supercargo on the U-boat. He said that he would remain in Baltimore to look after the submarines that would come here in the future, but he said he did not know who would take his place on board the submarine when she started back. When Captain Koenig took out clearance papers at the Custom House on Wednesday he said his crew would consist of twenty-eight men besides himself.

There is a rumor that one of the crew of the interned North German Lloyd liner Neckar will be the twenty-ninth man on board the Deutschland when she starts across the Atlantic.

Captain Hinsch seemed to take the stories of the Bremen's capture as a joke and only laughed about it this morning.

Those following the turn of affairs believe that as soon as something definite is learned of the second undersea boat or she shows up at an American port, the Deutschland will make her dash for Germany.

"We have heard nothing of the Bremen and don't believe that she has been captured. We have heard of its capture before," was the statement given out this morning at the office of A. Schumacher & Co.

"I know positively to what port the Bremen in coming," said an official of the Deutsche Ozean Rhederei today.

It was learned from a source regarded as reliable, that the Deutschland would not sail until official information had been received from the Bremen by her agents here.

SAW ALIEN WARSHIP COME IN.

Commander of U. S. Naval Collier Confirms Norfolk Report.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 28.—Strong confirmation of the appearance of a British cruiser inside territorial waters near Cape Henry early last Tuesday morning, which was first reported by the battleship Louisiana, was obtained today from Lieut. Commander Shane of the naval collier Neptune.

Although unable to assert that the vessel really was an English cruiser, Shane backed up the detailed report made to the Navy Department by the Louisiana to the extent that he saw the vessel at the same time that she came under the observation of the battleship, which preceded the collier into Chesapeake Bay. Shane's declaration, while reinforcing that of the Louisiana, at the same time effectually disposed of the suggestion that the battleship may have mistaken the collier of her own service for a foreign war vessel.

Lieut. Commander Shane carefully avoided, in talking with reporters today, anything that might be construed as being directly contradictory to the denial of the incident originating with the Admiral of the British Atlantic fleet and transmitted from the British Admiralty by Ambassador Sir Cecil Spring-Rice.

The commander of the Neptune has, however, made a full and detailed report to Washington.

"I am confident that I saw the same vessel that the Louisiana reported," said the Neptune's commander. "And while I cannot say that she was a British cruiser, I do know that she was a warship. I saw her leaving the Capes about 3 o'clock in the morning. That was after she had exchanged signals with the Louisiana. I witnessed those signals, but I do not know what they were, as my signalmen did not read them. Nothing can convnce me that a strange warship was not in Hampton Roads that morning."

From others aboard the Neptune these details of the incident were gathered:

The collier steamed into territorial waters about four miles behind the Louisiana. The stranger, when first observed, occupied a position, roughly, midway between the Louisiana and the Neptune. The collier had just come inside Cape Henry and was starting to follow the bend of the horseshoe defined by the channel markings, when those aboard her observed the alien vessel, carrying aft the two white lights, which denote a man-o'-war, and exchanging blinker signals with the Louisiana.

Perhaps thirty minutes later the Neptune, still moving up the bay toward her pier at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, observed the craft again. This time the alien was heading outward and carrying the regular port and starboard running lights, in addition to those that denoted that she was a fighting vessel.

The Neptune's men, curious and a bit mystified, attempted to signal the vessel. At once the latter put out her man-o'-war lights and sped toward the open sea, soon disappearing in the darkness.

Lieut. Commander Shane was positive the Louisiana could not have mistaken the collier for a cruiser, particularly as the Neptune did not exchange signals with the battleship. He was equally sure that neither he nor the commander of the Louisiana could by any possible chance have mistaken the Brazilian cargo steamer Tibagy, which was near by for a warship.

There has been no relaxation in the neutrality watch maintained by the cruiser North Carolina and four torpedo-boat destroyers outside the Capes, since the incident of the alien vessel was reported last night long the North Carolina maintains her scrutiny of the foreign fighting craft which are lying in wait for German submersibles, while the destroyers reinforce her during daylight hours, coming into Lynnhaven Roads to anchor at night.

Local German authorities still insist the submarine Bremen will enter this port, despite rumors of her approach at other harbors. They are still confident, too, that the Deutschland within a very few days will pass the Capes and put out to sea on her return voyage.

The suggestion was made here today that Captain Koenig might be awaiting the arrival of one or more armed U-boats off the coast to convoy the Deutschland on her homeward voyage. It has been suggested that a fleet of such submarines already awaited the subsea fighter, but the belief has gradually grown here that if there really were several, or even one, German U-boats waiting off the Capes in the vicinity of the squadron of French and English cruisers, something thrilling already would have happened.

CAPT. PHELPS STICKS TO IT.

British Admiral Thinks Mysterious Ship Was a German.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Captain Phelps of the battleship Louisiana has sent another report to the Navy Department about the warship that he saw inside the Virginia Capes last Tuesday morning.

The British Admiral also has added to the interest in the matter by sending supplementary information that British warships of the Virginia Capes saw a small vessel near the Louisiana last Tuesday morning, exchanging signals with the battleship. It is said that the British Admiral's new report bars out the theory that the vessel which roped the Neptune to Louisiana that she was a British cruiser was engaged it a German plot to help the submarine merchantman Deutschland. One effect of her appearance, it was pointed out, was to cause the United States Government to station a squadron on the Virginia Capes, which increases the difficulty of the British patrol ships in keeping a lookout for the Deutschland.

The Treasury Department, through the Collector of Customs at Newport News, Va., has undertaken an investigation of the appearance of the mysterious vessel.

The Navy Department is conducting an investigation of its own.

Captain Phelps's new report follows:

"At 2:45 A. M. Tuesday, July 25, the Louisiana, then standing for an anchorage in Lynnhaven Bay, being at the time to westward of the line Cape Henry Lighttail of the Horse Shoe Light vessel, a vessel carrying man-of-war lights, masthead light, running lights, stern range light, and the row of deck standing lights glowing through five or six square ports, without any other illumination whatever, came upon the starboard quarter of the Louisiana, distant perhaps not more than 700 yards, heading for the channel into Hampton Roads.

"The Louisiana blinkered interrogatory to her several times, and turned on man-of-war lights. Finally she answered blinker.) 'English cruiser.' She signaled very rapidly, causing the Louisiana to have her repeat more than once until we were sure of her signal.

"She disappeared in the thickness toward the channel to Hampton Roads.

"I did not signal to ask her name and her intentions because her actions had not seemed suspicious to me, inasmuch as she seemed fairly to disclose her presence, seemed fairly standing for Hampton Roads, and left me with the feeling that she was actually going into port and would be found off Fort Monroe in the morning."

BREMEN NOT AT HALIFAX.

Canadian Authorities Deny Rumors of U-Boat's Capture.

The whereabouts of the U-boat Bremen, sister ship of the Deutschland, still remains a mystery. There were many reports current early yesterday that the Bremen had been captured by the British and taken to Halifax. These reports later were denied by the Canadian Government authorities. The denials follow:

HALIFAX, N. S., July 28.—Nothing is known here of the Bremen story further than the report from New York.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 28.—The Naval Department denied today that there is any foundation for the story published in New York that the German supersubmarine Bremen has been captured and taken into Halifax.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 28.—J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, today denied reports that the German undersea liner Bremen had been captured and taken into Halifax. Halifax reports received also declared the Bremen was not there.

GINNELL FINED $500 FOR PRISON INTERFERENCE

Irish Member of Parliament Has Alternative of Serving Six Weeks in Jail.

LONDON, July 28.—Laurence Ginnell, the Irish Nationalist member of Parliament, who was tried today for trying to gain admission to Knutsford Barracks, where Irish prisoners are held, was fined £100 ($500.) The court gave him the alternative of six weeks' imprisonment, and he has six weeks in which to pay the fine.

Speeches which he had made to prisoners, describing them as martyrs, and demonstrations held by the prisoners when he visited them, were given as the reasons by the Crown Attorney why Ginnell had been barred from visiting the prisoners. The Crown Attorney said that when Ginnell visited the Irish prisoners at Stafford he told them they had done more for the Irish cause than anybody else, and that they were looked upon as martyrs. On a similar visit to the prison at Wandsworth there was a disturbance among the prisoners who carried Ginnell around on their shoulders. After this incident an order was issued refusing permission to Ginnell to visit any places where Irish prisoners were detained, and he was arrested when he tried to gain admission at Knutsford Barracks under the name of Lebries McFingle.

When witnesses were called to corroborate the Crown Attorney's statement, Mr. Ginnell denied that he had used the words ascribed to him in his speeches to the Irish prisoners. He also called witnesses who swore that his Irish name was McFingle, and he said he could not, therefore, be charged with using a false name.

Laurence Ginnell was arrested at the detention barracks at Knutsford on July 15. On being arraigned he protested to the magistrate against his arrest, saying there was no case against him. The name McFingle, he declared, was Irish for Ginnell, and the whole incident could easily be explained. He was remanded for trial and released under bond.

Mr. Ginnell on Thursday caused a short suspension of the sitting in the House of Commons when he refused to withdraw after being ordered to do so by the Speaker.

SPANISH CATHOLICS SPEAK FOR BELGIUM

Some Said to Have Been Kept from Signing Address by German Warning.

STRONG THREATS ALLEGED

Document Condemns German War Methods and Praises Belgium's Loyalty to Duty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 29.—The London Times's Madrid correspondent says:

"The address of Spanish Catholics to Belgium has caused very natural annoyance both at the German Embassy in Madrid and at Berlin. The Germans got wind of it some weeks ago and attacked it in their subsidized press as a pro-Ally manoeuvre, with the object of frightening away intending signatories.

"So great was their dread of this apparently inoffensive document that they had recourse to even less savory methods. Well-known members of the Spanish aristocracy, whose family possess a fine estate in Belgium, received a special intimation from Emperor William through a channel which could not be ignored that unless they withdrew their signatures to this address the old trees in their park would be cut down while in their mansion would be billeted 'the roughest soldiers in the German Army,' who would 'defile and destroy the furniture.' They were further warned that reprisals would be taken against Spaniards resident in Belgium.

"The threat was not an empty one, for in the early days of the war the agent of this very estate had been taken as a hostage by the Germans and shot.

"The signatories in question were withdrawn accordingly, not without much searching of the heart for the signatories belong to one of the oldest and proudest of Spanish families."

"In the same way Señor Ramon y Cajal, the famous scientist, was prevented from signing by his fear of a German boycott. He signed his name to an earlier manifesto in favor of the Allies, and the Germans as a punishment refused to supply him any longer with certain products necessary to his experiments.

"Apart from these cases the German efforts to discredit the movement seem to have failed, for today the address is published to the world, a dignified, and weighty document of unimpeachable neutrality, subscribed to by over 400 of the most distinguished figures in the Spanish Catholic world.

"The address refers to the German theory of frightfulness in the following terms:

"'The belligerents by the mere fact of being at war, do not cease to be men, nor, therefore, to be subject to moral law. To confine hostilities to the armed forces of the enemy and to deal more harshly with them than is necessary to break down their resistance. This is the twofold principle underlying the modern laws of war. This principle we believe it to be our duty to uphold collectively against retrograde suggestions of those who would like to employ against the enemy, armed and unarmed alike, the most brutal and horrible methods, so long as they contribute to victory in the end.

"'The wholesale shooting of peaceful civilians, the execution of unoffending priests, the death of harmless old men, women, and children, the sacrilege and profanation of churches, the systematic destruction of towns and villages, useless burning down of such eminently peaceful institutions as the Catholic University of Louvain, are acts which, if proved, must call forth reprobation of every honorable conscience and in very special degree of the Catholic conscience, which should be above all the prototype of the natural sense of honor.'

"The signatories to the address recall the telegram of Emperor William to the President of the United States and the no less famous manifesto of the ninety-three German intellectuals by which it was sought to exclude the harshness of the measures attendant upon the invasion of Belgium, and in order to remove all doubt or error in a matter of such importance, they support the proposal made by the Belgian Bishops to those of Germany, that 'the facts should be inquired into by an international commission whose impartiality should satisfy both belligerents and neutrals.'

"The document ends with an expression of sentiments and aspirations that never before have been so clearly formulated either in Spain or any other neutral country.

"The coercion of Belgium on Aug. 4, 1914, to force her to side with Germany as against France was not only the invasion of her rights but a challenge to her plain duty. This circumstance lends a very special merit to the conduct of Belgium in our eyes. We are all filled with pride at the thought that in the moral treasury of humanity is today the deed by so great an example of loyalty to the call of duty, the thanks of the world will always be due for this to a Catholic nation. As Spanish Catholics we express our most exuberant joy that never may be the military result of the war, Belgium may obtain full reparation for her present misfortunes and the complete restoration of her national independence."

FRANCE APPEALS FOR DEPORTED WOMEN

25,000 Civilians Seized by Germans and Compelled to Work in the Fields.

PARIS, July 28.—The French Government today formally appealed to the sentiments of justice and humanity of the neutral countries and public opinion in all nations in behalf of the inhabitants of the invaded cities of Northern France, who, the appeal says, have been taken from their homes and transported to other regions, where they are compelled to work in the fields.

Through Spain, acting as intermediary, France already had made protest to Germany against its action regarding these civilians, but the protest was unheeded. Germany, according to the appeal, attempts to justify the measures taken by her because of the attitude of Great Britain in rendering more and more difficult the feeding of her population. This action, however, the appeal adds, is inadmissible, as the blockade of the Entente Allies is a regular act of war, and there is nothing in The Hague Convention which authorizes such action on the part of Germany.

"At the end of April, 1916," says the appeal, "by order of the German military authorities, about 25,000 French, girls from 16 to 20, and young women, and men to the age of 55 had been taken from their homes at Roubaix, Turcoing, and Lille, separated from their families and transported to the departments of Aisne and Ardennes, and compelled to work, principally at farming. On Holy Saturday, at 4 A. M., the execution of these measures began at Lille, Turcoing, and Roubaix."

Wherever the measures were to be applied, the appeal continues, a notice was posted on the doors of houses. Streets were barred by soldiers and even, witnesses declare, by machine guns. Soldiers entered houses and an officer designated the persons who were to leave. The inhabitants, after a respite of from twenty minutes to an hour, were concentrated in schools or churches until the time for their departure. At Lille the taking of the inhabitants continued for a week.

MOVE FOR CASEMENT ABANDONED BY COUNSEL

Defense Offers No Argument on Mysterious Point Given Up by Sullivan.

LONDON, July 28.—When the Court of Criminal Appeal met today to hear "a possible application" in behalf of Roger Casement, who was sentenced to death for treason in connection with the recent Dublin uprising, it was found that the defense had abandoned any contemplated action.

It was disclosed, however, that somebody connected with the defense had informed the King's Coroner of a wish to reopen argument of a point abandoned by Alexander Sullivan, Casement's counsel, in the Appeal Court when questioning Lord Reading's interpretation of the law in his summing up, on the ground that Mr. Sullivan had no authority to withdraw the point.

Justice Darling said it could hardly be alleged with anything approaching plausibility that Mr. Sullivan had not authority to do what he did, and he added that despite Mr. Sullivan's action the court had considered the point, and if he had thought it necessary he would have called on the Attorney General to answer it. The court came to the same decision as did Mr. Sullivan—that there was nothing in the point.

Archibald, who had been engaged to argue the appeal in the House of Lords if the Attorney General's fiat had been obtained, said the prisoner's counsel never had intended to make the application and that the court had been so informed two days ago.

MOOSE CALLED TO CONFER.

Hale Summons Progressives to Indianapolis Aug. 3.

Matthew Hale, Acting Chairman of the Progressive National Committee, sent out a call yesterday for a conference of Progressives to be held in Indianapolis next Thursday, Aug. 3. At this conference, which will be attended by Bull Moose leaders from all parts of the country, it will be decided whether a new and superseding national convention should be held to substitute a candidate for President in the place of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

There is a sharp division of opinion among the Bull Moose leaders as to the advisability of a third national ticket. Some believe the only way the party could be kept alive through this crucial year would be by naming a new candidate for President. Others believe that the party has been so badly shot to pieces that this would be absolutely impracticable. The third party machinery in many States is in the hands of organizations which, following the leadership of George W. Perkins, have become reconciled to a program involving complete surrender to the Republicans.

Some very potent influences are at work at present paving the way for a Wilson indorsement. Acting Chairman Hale has been here and part of the militia is playing on the border. Senator Albert B. Fall of New Mexico, who went over the Mexican situation with Mr. Hughes in New York on Thursday, was a visitor at Democratic national headquarters, where he has conferred with Chairman Vance C. McCormick on more than one occasion.

HUGHES COMPLETES ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

Willcox Only to See Candidate's Address Before Its Delivery on Monday Night.

G. O. P. ISSUES KNOWN THEN

Document of 8,000 Words Attacking Wilson Policies Guarded with Unprecedented Care.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., July 28.—Charles E. Hughes has completed his speech of acceptance of the Republican nomination for President, which will be the keystone of the national campaign of the party. National Chairman William R. Willcox will come here early tomorrow afternoon to go over the final draft, and it will then be sent to the printers. The address is to be delivered in Carnegie Hall next Monday evening.

Mr. Hughes has guarded the contents of the document with the greatest care and has refused at all times to discuss it except with a handful of his closest advisers. It is doubtful if half a dozen men have any comprehensive idea of what he will say.

The address has been dictated by Mr. Hughes to his secretary, Lawrence H. Green, in whom he rests implicit confidence. In order that no information concerning it may be obtained by any one, the nominee also has established a precedent by withholding the address from the news associations which usually send such documents to newspapers all over the country several days in advance.

It is doubtful if any campaign document in the history of American politics has been so zealously guarded. Some of the leaders believe they know in a general way what points Mr. Hughes will discuss and what he will tell the country. But even the knowledge which these men claim is not based upon a survey of the address or direct statement on the part of the nominee and they are not oversure.

It is believed that Mr. Hughes adopted this attitude largely because he was determined to keep the contents of the address from the leaders of the Wilson Administration until a few hours of the time of its delivery. That Mr. Hughes will handle the Wilson policies, especially the Mexican policy, roughly and at length is about the only thing concerning the address which is known with any degree of definiteness. It is said that the document contains about 7,000 or 8,000 words.

Efforts to obtain information from the nominee about the address have met with courteous but determined refusals to discuss any phase of it. Mr. Hughes's only reference to it has been that he has put his best effort into its making and that the voters—and there is reason to believe this includes most if not all of the Republican leaders—must wait until it is delivered.

Mr. Hughes put in the day finishing up the address. He announced early this afternoon that a change had been made in the itinerary of his Western trip. He will leave New York late Saturday afternoon, Aug. 5, but instead of going direct to Detroit, he will spend Sunday at Niagara Falls, where he hopes to obtain a complete rest. Late Sunday night he will leave Niagara Falls for Detroit, where he will deliver the first address of the campaign on Monday evening, Aug. 7.

Early this afternoon Mr. Hughes received a telegram which caused him to put aside dull care and even his address of acceptance. It was from ex-Senator Everett Colby, one-time Progressive leader of New Jersey and now an enthusiastic Hughes supporter. The message read:

Southampton, July 28, 1916.

Hon. Charles E. Hughes,
Bridgehampton, N. Y.

Charles Lewis Colby, a Progressive Republican, now one year and weighing nine and one-half pounds, bawls for Hughes, and offers his services on the stump.

EVERETT COLBY.

Mr. Hughes was laughing heartily about the message when the reporter dropped in at Tremedden. He sent this reply:

Bridgehampton, July 28.

Hon. Everett Colby,
Southampton, N. Y.

Heartiest congratulations and best wishes for the boy and his mother. Tell Charles Lewis to enroll as a straight Republican and shout for harmony.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Mr. Hughes put work aside long enough to see to it personally that his reply was sent without delay. Then he went back to his study and settled down to his task still smiling.

ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK ALSO.

Colonel Will Be a Figure in Notification Ceremonies.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 28.—Colonel Roosevelt has accepted the invitation of the Republican National Committee to speak at the notification of Charles E. Hughes at Carnegie Hall next Monday night, and his address on that occasion is expected to be one of the strongest documents of the campaign.

From present indications, both Roosevelt and Hughes will direct their heavy fire at the Mexican policy of the Administration. Both are charged to the muzzle with information regarding present conditions in Mexico, and that part of the militia is playing on the border. Senator Albert B. Fall of New Mexico, who went over the Mexican situation with Mr. Hughes in New York on Thursday, left the Republican candidate to come direct to Oyster Bay, where he and the Colonel talked for several hours.

While the Colonel is still maintaining that he is out of politics, and will not participate in the campaign except for several speeches in different parts of the country, there is reason to believe that when the fight begins to warm up the Colonel will jump in, and, in all probability, make a country-wide tour.

The Colonel refused to comment tonight on the statement of Progressive State Chairman J. A. H. Hopkins of New Jersey that the Colonel uttered a falsehood when he said Hopkins told him he would have supported Hughes had the Progressives nominated him. The Colonel and Hopkins are now even, the Colonel having passed the Progressive Chairman the "shorter and uglier word" in denying that he ever told Hopkins that Hughes might turn out to be "another gold brick."

Colonel and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt are to be the special guests for the tea on Tuesday afternoon at the Astor, to be given by the Women's Roosevelt League working for Hughes and at which Mr. Hughes will speak. On the reception committee will be Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. James S. Cushman of the Young Women's Christian Association; Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood, Mrs. Wendell Baker, Miss Belle Greene, Miss Maude Wetmore and Mrs. E. H. Hooper among others. Mrs Robert Bacon, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Mrs. Cabot Ward, Mrs. Herbert Satterlee and Mrs. George Wickersham are among the invited guests expected to be present.

ROOSEVELT GOING TO MAINE.

Republicans Worried About the Middle West—Fall to Stump.

Brought to a vivid realization of the fact that the situation in the Middle West calls for early and serious attention, the Republican "Steering Committee," appointed by the National Convention and headed by ex-Senator W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, is preparing to make a blunt demand on Chairman Willcox of the National Committee and Charles E. Hughes, the Presidential nominee, that the campaign in that part of the country be put in the hands of men with more than a correspondence school knowledge of political strategy.

Some intimation of what the situation in the important States in the Middle West really demands was brought to the Hughes headquarters in the Hotel Astor this week by Congressman William B. McKinley of Illinois, who, when he called, had long conferences both with Mr. Hughes and Chairman Willcox. Mr. McKinley told them that in his opinion a plan leaving the Western campaign in the hands of a committee composed of Republicans of a practical type was essential.

A committee suggested before Congressman McKinley came East had many of its members besides himself, ex-Senator James A. Hemenway and Joseph B. Kealing of Indiana; John T. Adams, A. T. Hert, and R. H. Howell, National Committeemen, respectively from Iowa, Kentucky, and Nebraska, and Harold L. Ickes, former Progressive leader in Illinois, who has had considerable political experience.

Worried Over Middle West.

The persuasive efforts of Congressman McKinley have been ably supported both by Mr. Kealing and by National Committeeman Howell, both of whom have conferred with Mr. Hughes and Chairman Willcox on the subject. While no attempt has been made at headquarters to conceal the fact that these conferences have taken place what they were about came out quite inadevertently yesterday.

Chairman Willcox said he had not as yet taken any steps to open the contemplated Western campaign headquarters in Chicago. He denied any knowledge of a plan to place the conduct of the campaign in that part of the country in the hands of a committee. Nevertheless, it was stated with some degree of emphasis in other quarters that, in all likelihood, this would be done, and that it would be only a question of time before the objections of Mr. Hughes and Chairman Willcox would be overcome.

Shrewd Republican observers are exceedingly worried regarding the outlook in Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Michigan, and declare that it will require no end of hard work to place those States in the Republican column.

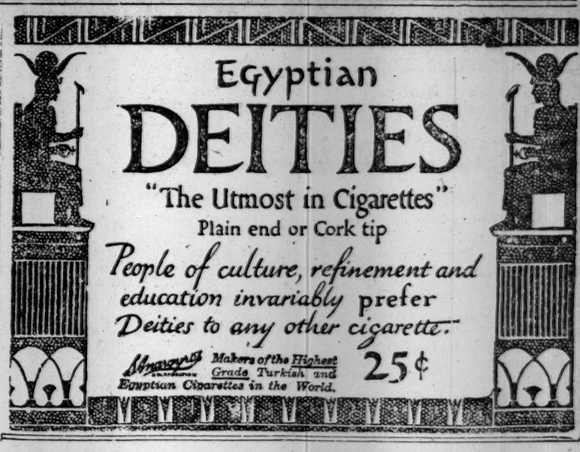
The first real set-to in the Presidential campaign will occur in Maine in the latter part of August. To offset the terrific drive planned by the Democrats, in which practically President Wilson's entire Cabinet and a small army of United States Senators and Congressmen will take part, the Republicans yesterday succeeded in inducing Colonel Roosevelt to go to the front for Hughes in the Pine Tree State.

No announcement was made by Chairman Willcox of the fact, but it was learned on good authority that Colonel Roosevelt had consented to make four speeches in Maine prior to the appearance there of Mr. Hughes.

Fall Will Take the Stump.

That the Republicans will make much of the Mexican situation became clear yesterday when it was learned that United States Senator Albert B. Fall of New Mexico would take the stump and devote himself exclusively to that subject throughout the campaign. Senator Fall conferred for nearly two hours with Chairman Willcox after a visit to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill, where he spent Thursday night.

Chairman Willcox will go to Bridgehampton, L. I., today to remain as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hughes over Sunday.



ROBERT BACON URGES UNIVERSAL SERVICE

Draws Lesson From Visit to Border Camps—Found Troops in Excellent Health.

Robert Bacon, who returned two days ago from the Mexican border, said yesterday:

"My trip to the border with Dr. Richard P. Strong was undertaken because of my interest in the Mexican situation, in which I have been very much absorbed for many years, particularly in its relation to our Latin-American and Caribbean problem, and more especially because of my intense interest in our regular army and in the cause of preparedness. I have always held the highest opinion of our army, and in the last few years, since I have come to know it better, I have had for it the greatest admiration and for the officers and men whom I have had the privilege of knowing an almost affectionate regard.

"There is no body of men in the world superior to the United States Army, both in regard to their professional efficiency and their standards—the very highest—of loyalty and discretion. I constantly wonder that they have been able to maintain the morale and enthusiasm and professional esprit de corps in spite of all the discouragement and the apparent lack of sympathy of the nation and of the lawmakers. It is this lack of sympathy with the work and the ideals of our army which has resulted in the present lamentable system, now enacted into law, which tends to perpetuate what is probably the most dangerous principle that could be adopted in military affairs or, indeed, in any great administrative or executive work, that of dual and equivocal control and responsibility.

"I am more than ever convinced that there is but one satisfactory solution for military preparedness of the nation, in fact for the maintenance and endurance of the nation itself in a high place in the affairs of the world, and that is: Universal service—the spirit of service and sacrifice for the nation. Unless we learn to speak in terms of a nation, and subordinate our local and material ambitions; unless the nation, in claiming its international rights, learns to appreciate its duties and international obligations, the nation cannot endure as one of the respected members of the society of nations.

"There has been a great change in sentiment and opinion about universal service. Everywhere that I have been—in New England, the States, the Mississippi Valley, the South, and the great Southwest as far as Arizona—I have found but one opinion: That universal service for the nation, whether to be enrolled in the military or in the broader work of industrial efficiency for national purpose, is the only democratic principle of national life, and only by such service can we obtain justice and equality for all classes in the great community. These are the undoubted facts, which have been emphasized by the lessons of this great world war, and which are proved by every question to the mind of any one who is brought in close contact with the army now encamped along our border, both regulars and militia.

"For the work of our little army in directing and supervising the sanitary encampment of the militia, there can be nothing but the highest admiration and praise, with its inadequate personnel for any such purpose, both of officers of the line and medical staff.

"It is a merciful thing that it has not been necessary to send the militia into Mexico, as was evidently intended when conditions seemed to demand reinforcement of the regular army. The misunderstanding and false statements in regard to our preparedness for any such work without months of training have been little short of criminal. The absolute inadequacy of the militia as a national army must be evident to every one.

"As for the sanitary conditions of the camps along the border, the results as a whole are nothing short of remarkable, and there is every hope that the lessons of the Spanish war have been learned, and that the conditions which existed then can never be repeated. The health of the men is generally good, in spite of the sudden change for them of climatic conditions, and every precaution against epidemic has been ordered by the medical officers. Practically the only danger of any epidemic of dysentery, typhoid, or malaria will come from failure to carry out such orders. If the camps are to be permanent, screens should be provided at once for all the mess tents and kitchens and cots, and mosquito bars for every one. The greatest care must be exercised in policing latrines, and in the use of water, which is remarkably good all along the border. These are the common, obvious things, the vital importance of which has become second nature to the regular army.

"There is no unusual or abnormal amount of sickness and, as conditions are today, there seems to be no need of any addition to the medical or hospital facilities provided for, but, through the hot weeks and months, sickness may very well increase and the personnel of the army medical corps and reserve may very wisely be supplemented by the establishment of two or three Red Cross medical units as base hospitals. This, to my mind, is what the Red Cross units, consisting of doctors, nurses, and equipment, have been created for, and, while in all probability, there will be very few surgical cases and perhaps weeks of inactivity, it seems to me that it is just as much the duty of these Red Cross units to make the sacrifice as a matter of precaution and insurance, as it is for the National Guard, who are forced into this so-called voluntary enlistment, no emergency having been declared to exist, with no sympathy or enthusiasm for the cause in which they are asked to make their sacrifice.

"The spirit of the men from every State represented is as fine as can possibly be, and there will be no grumbling, if only it can be made clear that it has been their duty and is their duty to continue to make the sacrifice at the expense of neglect of their families and their legitimate affairs."

LLOYD GEORGE STILL HOPES FOR IRELAND

Continued from Page 1.

could have been decided when it and been seen how home rule was working out.

"The second point was connected with Irish representation at Westminster. It is not unnatural that the Unionists contended that Ireland is proportionately overrepresented in the House of Commons, and that it would not have been fair, either to the portion of Ireland remaining outside of the home rule scheme or to the other parts of the British Isles, to have retained such a full representation of Irish constituencies in the Commons after the larger part of Ireland had a Parliament of its own to settle its own domestic affairs. However, the scheme of settlement proposed stated in so many words that when Irish affairs were to be discussed in the London Parliament the full Irish representation should be called to participate, as before the existence of the Irish Parliament."

Regarding the question whether he thought the grounds given by the Nationalists for the rejection of the plan of settlement were sufficient, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"In making alterations from the original draft of the scheme of settlement it cannot be said that the Government has done anything fundamentally unjust to Ireland. It must be remembered that the Unionist leaders, who had fought tooth and nail against Home Rule, had for the first time in history accepted Home Rule for five-sixths of Ireland."

No Sign of Bitterness.

Throughout the interview Mr. Lloyd George spoke without the slightest trace of bitterness. Asked whether any further steps would be taken to bring the Irish parties together, the War Secretary said:

"I, for one—and I am sure the members of the Cabinet are with me—certainly hope that the last word has not been said. It is a great pity that the scheme was not accepted, for then the Irish Parliament would have been an accomplished fact. The Irish people would have obtained what they have struggled and suffered for during so many generations. An actual Home Rule Parliament would be in being for five-sixths of Ireland, and once that were established in the world no one could have destroyed it again if a Home Rule Parliament worked well, as I feel certain it would. The aprehensions of Ulster would be removed and the Ulster counties would soon consist of their own free will, for the Ulstermen are Irishmen and wish to help Ireland work out her high destiny.

"Now, however, unless some settlement is quickly effected, who can tell what may happen? When the present war is over new conditions will have arisen. How can any man guarantee what the sentiment of this country may be at the end of the war on the question of Home Rule for Ireland, or on any other question?

"I hope profoundly for the best. I think the Nationalist leaders would have been well advised to have taken the offer made to them, even in the altered form which the Unionist half of the Cabinet demanded. Nothing in this altered fundamental fact that all parties in the nation, for the first time in history, were offering Home Rule to Nationalist Ireland. It was, indeed, a very broad measure of Home Rule, and, in my opinion, would certainly have eventually led to all the counties, even those of Ulster, which have been most obstinately opposed to any such idea, coming into the scheme after they had seen that the rest of Ireland was really able to govern itself well. We should then have seen what so many have made sacrifices for—a real united Ireland."

KELLY AND SMITH DEFIANT.

Irish Relief Agents Refuse to Stay at American Consul's House.

LONDON, July 28.—Efforts to mitigate the circumstances surrounding the detention of Thomas Hughes Kelly of New York, Treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund, and Joseph Smith, his assistant, have met with unexpected opposition on the part of the detained men.

Horace Washington, the American Consul at Liverpool, finally procured consent for the temporary landing of Kelly and Smith if they would consent to stay in Washington's house, with the Consul acting as their security, but they declined the proffered hospitality.

When the sailing of the American Line steamship Philadelphia was postponed until Monday the British Government offered to allow them to sail on another steamer leaving on Saturday, but this offer also was declined.

REPLY TO MEXICO AGREES TO PARLEY

Continued from Page 1.

hesitation of the Carranza Government to accept the proposal of the United States to give the broadest powers to the commission. The original proposal that a commission be appointed came from the Mexican Government in a note dated July 11, but in that commission the authority of the commission was limited to an arrangement for the withdrawal of United States troops from Mexican territory, a scheme for co-operation in guarding the international border and a statement of the causes that had led to the Columbus raid, the battle between American and Mexican troops at Carrizal, and other incidents that had nearly produced hostilities between the two Governments. This Government felt that if the negotiations were to be limited to these things the adjustment could be as well intrusted to a few military officers. If the commission plan were adopted, according to the American position, the negotiations should take the widest range.

Without formally answering the Mexican communication of July 11 the United States, through Acting Secretary Polk, urged that the scope of the negotiations should be extended so that the commissioners would have every opportunity of arranging a settlement that would prevent the recurrence of the danger that had so nearly brought the United States and Mexico into war. The Mexican Government is understood to have assented to the contention of the United States, and in its answer to today's note will give assurances that the joint commission shall have broad powers.

Matters affecting the internal affairs of Mexico are not to be passed upon by the commission, although it is likely that they necessarily will be discussed in the endeavor of the commissioners to get at the bottom of the troubles that have produced friction between Mexico and the United States. The hope of the Wilson Administration is that the commissioners will reach an agreement that will enable the two Governments to be mutually helpful and to co-operate in a way that will dissipate the differences that have kept them on the raw edge for several years.

Mr. Arredondo issued today a summary of his advices from Mexico City, saying that 10,000 Carranza troops were closing in on Villa and his followers in southern Chihuahua, and that destruction of the bandit command was certain. It is the first official Mexican admission that Villa still is alive. The State and War Departments have no positive information on this point and officials differ in their opinions. Following is Mr. Arredondo's statement:

"The Mexican

Complete Tabulation of the Late John Pierpont Morgan's Large Fortune,

APPRAISES MORGAN ESTATE AT $78,149,024

Continued from Page 1.

He owed his firm $2,162,201 on one account and $1,497,772 on another. The other deductions which reduce his net estate by nearly $10,000,000 include commissions of $2,226,345 payable to the executors and administration expenses of $241,459.

An interesting feature of the report is the agreement between counsel for the State and the Morgan estate by which the names of many persons indebted to Mr. Morgan are not disclosed. By this agreement these debts, fixed at $800,000, included the following:

"Miscellaneous notes and claims for loans not represented by notes, (many of such notes and claims are outlawed, and many such notes were given by, and many of such claims are held against, persons who died before said testator.)"

His Largest Holdings.

The appraisal of Mr. Morgan's securities shows that his largest bond holdings were a $1,500,000 issue of Atlantic Coast Lumber Company debenture 5s, and appraised at $1,290,000, and $1,162,000 of New York Central debenture 4s, appraised at $1,045,800.

The most valuable stock holdings were 282 shares Equitable Life Assurance Society, $1,128,000; 2,300 shares Bankers Trust Company, $1,180,000, and 6,800 shares of the National Bank of Commerce, $1,305,000.

GIFTS UNDER THE WILL.

Each Employe Receives Year's Salary—Son Gets Bulk of Estate.

The report of Appraiser Lyons shows that the bequest to John Pierpont Morgan, his son, is valued at $58,684,918.82. It consists of the following: Legacy, $3,000,000; wines, family portraits, and jewelry, $104,791; piece of silver, $1,000; furniture, silver plate, ornaments, and bric-a-brac, $405,774; furniture and chattels at Camp Uncas, $8,904; present value of interest in trust fund of $1,640,321 left for life to Mrs. J. P. Morgan, the widow, $1,150,052; remainder value in $100,000 trust fund left to Lucy Eldredge Lee, $77,126; remainder value in $100,000 trust fund for Ethel Bangs Wallace, $38,086; remainder value in $444,444 left to Mrs. J. P. Morgan for life, $311,550; remainder value in Cragston, appraised at $100,000, given for life to Mrs. J. P. Morgan, $70,000; remainder value in residence, 219 Madison Avenue, appraised at $425,000, left for life to Mrs. J. P. Morgan, $297,920; remainder value in 33 East Thirty-sixth Street, appraised at $65,000, after life estate of Mrs. J. P. Morgan, $45,564; remainder value in furniture, pictures, &c., appraised at $744,082, left for life to Mrs. J. P. Morgan, $521,000.

William Pierson Hamilton and Herbert Livingston Satterlee, sons-in-law, each received $1,000,000. The daughters, Anne Tracy Morgan, Mrs. Louisa P. Satterlee, and Julia P. Hamilton, each received trust funds of $3,000,000.

The bequests to the widow, Mrs. Frances Louisa Tracy Morgan, were the following: Life interest in $1,000,000; life interest in $444,444; life interest in Cragston, $100,000; furniture, &c., except family portraits specifically bequeathed, $32,000; life interest in 219 Madison Avenue, appraised at $425,000; life interest in residence, 38 East Thirty-fifth Street, appraised at $65,000, and life interest in all furniture, pictures, &c., except family portraits and wines in above premises, appraised at $744,082.

Jenny Bigelow Tracy, Clara Tracy Hoppin, and Julia N. Brown each received trust funds of $100,000. Lucy Eldredge Lee got a life interest in $100,000. Florence M. Rhett, a member of the household, received an annuity of $10,000. Other bequests to friends were: Ethel Bangs Wallace, trust fund of $100,000; Mary G. McIlvaine, annuity of $25,000; Dr. James W. Markoe, Mr. Morgan's physician, annuity of $25,000; Mrs. Annette B. Markoe, wife of Dr. Markoe, remainder interest in her husband's fund

Annuities of £250 each were left to Henry Fendry, Mr. Morgan's butler in London; Mrs. A. King, his housekeeper at Rochampton, England, and J. F. McLeod, his gardener at Rochampton.

Mr. Morgan's librarian, Belle Da Costa Green, received $50,000, and Miss Ada Thurston, employed in the library, got $10,000. His friend, J. Beavor-Webb, received $250,000, and $25,000 went to his secretary, Charles W. King. Captain W. B. Porter, sailing master of the Corsair, received $15,000. Edward Phillips, his valet, received $15,000. The family servants, not otherwise mentioned in the will, who received $1,000 each were Henry Leek, James Duthie, Mary McLoughlin, Bridget McKenna, Kate Bihler, Ethel Clark, William Cribbin, Mary Burns, James Williamson, Mary Maylin, Phoebe Laughton, Donald McLeod, Annie M. Daniells.

The only public bequests in the will were $500,000 to St. George's Church, of which Mr. Morgan was Senior Warden; $100,000 for New York State Protestant Episcopal Missions, and $100,000 to the House of Rest for Consumptives.

The members of the Corsair Club, Mr. Morgan's intimates on his yachting trips, each received a piece of silver plate valued at $1,000. They were Lewis Cass Ledyard, Joseph H. Choate, George S. Bowdoin, Charles Lanier, Francis R. Appleton, George L. Rives, Frank K. Sturgis, Charles Steele, Chauncey M. Depew, and William Rockefeller.

The employes of Mr. Morgan's New York and London banking houses who received a year's salary were: F. W. Stevens, $50,600; Charles H. Pond, Harry G. Currier, Thomas W. Joyce, and Edward S. Pegram, $10,000 each; John H. Tiernay, $8,000; James L. Carter, $7,500; Walter H. Wilson and Otis Le Roy, $6,500 each; Stephen Mersells, $6,000; James S. Bowdoin, $5,500; William A. Aertrick, $5,000; Abram B. Hopper, $4,000; Gustav C. Wiemandt, James P. Whitlock, Charles A. Fulcher, and Leo Sullivan $3,750; Frank de V. Telfair and Monroe Meckauer, $3,600; A. Stanley Knowles, $2,850; Andrew J. Dunn, Edward Melvin, J. Francis Atterbury, James W. Nichols, Henry Hammill, Jr., and John Axten, $2,750; F. L. Furdy, $2,600; Chauncey H. Jones and William H. Heinkel, $2,500; A. H. Gillard and Herman K. Paulson, $2,400; F. H. Fleming, J. Harris Spohn, and Andrew Clark, $2,300; William E. Hamilton, Walter L. Horn, Walter P. Haskell, Alan H. Fullerton, $2,200; Jacob H. Louderback, W. H. Maier, and H. B. Duncan-Clark, $2,100.

The following received $2,000 each: Cornelius J. Walsh, Arthur Anderson, Walter E. Dickinson, Albert Manowitch, C. L. Pedder, Leonhardt A. Keyes, Malcolm D. Simpson, Miss T. F. Mallaby, and William Auld, J. C. Bucken, Martin P. Nugent, and John J. Sullivan received $1,900 each, and $1,800 each went to F. L. Moore and A. W. Arbuckle, Graham Ashmead, Rodwell B. Doble, and Isaac O. Bunn received $1,700 each; while the following received $1,600 each: H. D. Horstman, Harry G. Smith, S. Duncan Marshall, Jr., Edward L. McNicol, Frederick J. Rodier, Martin O'Connor, Alan L. Bangert, Miss F. Hoffman, and Clarence A. Demarest.

Christopher Costello, William S. Hopper, Horatio G. French, Walter S. Craig, Frank Waltz, Alston Gerry, Jr., Richard J. Henderson, Donald J. Lowrie, Harry Glass, and Harold W. Brooks got $1,500 each, while $1,400 each was left to George C. Howe, Jr., William T. Stokes, Gregory H. Myles, Charles A. O'Brien, Albert Smith, Charles Pohlman, William J. McCormick, Paul L. Mottelay, Frederick Thornley, John E. Gier, Herbert C. Bradden, Joseph Keyes, and Carl Bache. John Swainson, James McDermott, Walter L. Gannon, Henry W. Hayes, Julian Lyder, John H. Baker, Jr., Albert W. Fielder, Mortimer H. Rogers, and Carl A. Guerard received $1,300 each. Gustav Dahlberg received $1,250.

Twelve hundred dollars each was given to Harry W. Tooker, Andrew J. Dunn, 2d, Adolphus C. Hall, Leon L. Edwards, Arthur H. Sanford, Charles A. Whear, Frank L. Deacon, Charles A. Sullivan, Frank Squires, Edward T. Sanders, and Clarence Bennett. Patrick Oates, Frank Mullen, John J. Lowery, and John Helmich received $1,100, and the thousand-dollar list included Thomas P. McDermott, Edward J. Hodnett, James Miles, Harold L. Metz, Richard E. Dole, Harry E. Pendry, Oliver W. Bird, Jr., and Ernest Tuppen.

The following received amounts below $1,000: George Schram, Arthur W. Bloomfield, Charles F. Moeser, George C. Henckel, Bard M. Squiers, Camille M. Bruel, Walter Wilkinson, Harry A. Sacks, Theodore T. Edgerton, Cyril A. Anderson, Hartland West, Adrian Vidal, Charles J. Poole, Thomas H. Smith, Jr., Henry Christopher, Elmer Butler, Walter J. Johnson, Edward McCormick, Frederick Jaeger, William Gardner, Nathan Brooks, James J. Farrell, W. H. Gregory, Arthur Cuthbert Brown, E. B. Wickes, R. N. Minton, Albert Axten, Walter Salter, T. E. Ferry, Ernest Haviland, William Goldsmith, William Turner, Theodore F. Cunningham, Kate S. Buckley, Alice M. Buckley, Grace E. Mason, and Florence Hardie.

Charles F. Whigham received $14,615.60. The following received amounts between $1,000 and $4,000: N. C. P. Pitt, Norman Porter, $1,510.48; J. H. Miller, $2,436.25; $2,679.88; F. D. Mackrell, $2,314.44; H. T. Gregory, $3,167.13; ——— T. Scott, $1,510.48; John Brown, $2,192.63; R. C. Minton, $3,410.75; John Macqueen, $2,923.50; W. R. Patterson, $1,827.19; C. T. Perman, $1,583.56; Wallace Perman, $2,070.81; Gerald West, $1,109.40; Robert Fergusson Edgar, $1,827.19; George Kinahan Hone, $1,583.56; H. E. Morrison, $1,339.94; Thomas Collins, $3,020.95; A. W. Hersee, $2,070.81.

MONEY LENT ON REALTY.

List of Mortgages Shows Some Apparently Friendly Loans.

Mr. Morgan held mortgages amounting to $282,713. The only one appraised as of no value was a third mortgage for $6,000 made by Robert Avery on property at Clarkstown, N. Y., in which case a prior mortgage on the property had been foreclosed and the property sold. The other mortgages, with interest due, were:

Elizabeth D. Binninger, on 329 Lexington Avenue, due July 14, 1911, $9,225.

Emma W. Denker, on property at Hempstead, L. I., due Jan. 1, 1909, $3,217.91.

Emma W. Denker, on property at Hempstead, L. I., due Jan. 1, 1909, $3,217.91.

John H. Hanan, on property of Sherry Casting Company, due April 20, 1925, $153,018.75.

Willard and Margaret K. Parker, on property at New Canaan, Conn., $15,000.

Charles William and Josephine Maud Clara Calloway, on property at Ridgefield Park, N. J., $6,500.

A. B. Hopper, on property at South Orange, N. J., due March 3, 1909, $6,785.

C. A. Fulcher, on property at Newark, N. J., $9,461.46.

F. Vincent and Eleanor D. S. Hart, on property in Queens, L. I., $1,018.

Mr. Morgan held the following notes and loans:

Sargent Appleton, dated Jan. 14, 1915, payable Jan. 14, 1914, $5,000.

Steadman Brown, dated Dec. 13, 1897, payable on demand, $6,000.

W. L. Burdell, dated Jan. 5, 1911, payable on demand, $2,000.

Junius S. Morgan, (grandson,) dated March 14, 1907, payable on demand, $25,000.

Loomis Sanitarium, dated Oct. 31, 1911, payable Oct. 31, 1916, $68,603.64.

New York School of Applied Design for Women, dated Feb. 24, 1913, payable Feb. 24, 1914, $25,000.

New York School of Applied Design for Women, dated April 29, 1910, payable on demand, $10,000.

W. H. Wilson, dated Jan. 3, 1911, payable on demand, $5,000; paid on account, $200.

Harper & Brothers, loan of 4 5/8% $9,745.

A. M. Laythgoe, loan made Sept. 4, 1912, $7,000.

Society of the Lying-In Hospital of the City of New York, loan made March 5, 1913, $30,120.35.

Other items in the estate were:

CASH.

On deposit with First National Bank N. Y., (no interest allowed) $52,207.05

On deposit with J. P. Morgan & Co., account No. 2, (with interest to March 31, 1913) 161,116.47

On deposit with Imperial Ottoman Bank at Cairo, £8391-8-7/16.5 Turkish piastres 173.32

Check of M. Carron, Jr. 484.71

On deposit with J. P. Morgan & Co. ("Gill building account") with interest to March 31, 1913, and March rents 104,556.32

On deposit with J. P. Morgan & Co., ("commissions executed account 1904") with interest to March 31, 1913 ..... 27,029.78

All furniture, clothing, pictures, (except family portraits,) works of art, silver plate, ornaments, bric-a-brac, household goods or supplies, books, linen, china, glass, horses, carriages, automobiles, harness and stable furniture or equipment, and all supplements, plants and tools and all livestock at Cragston, Highlands, N. Y., bequeathed to Frances Louisa Tracy Morgan absolutely) 32,999.50

All furniture, clothing, pictures, (except family portraits,) works of art, silver plate, ornaments, bric-a-brac, household goods or supplies, (except wines,) books, linen, china, glass, and similar articles of household equipment at 219 Madison Ave., N. Y. City, bequeathed to Frances Louisa Tracy Morgan for life, remainder to John Pierpont Morgan, Jr.) 744,092.75

All furniture, silver plate, ornaments, and bric-a-brac, &c., other than "collections") at 38 East 36th St., N. Y. City, bequeathed to John Pierpont Morgan, Jr.) 405,774.50

All wines, family portraits and jewelry bequeathed to John Pierpont Morgan, Jr.) 104,791.58

All furniture and chattels, &c., at "Camp Uncas," Hamilton Co., N. Y., bequeathed to John Pierpont Morgan, Jr. 8,904.00

Yacht Corsair and small boats, equipment, furniture, silver plate and ornaments, &c., thereon, bequeathed to John Pierpont Morgan, Jr. 135,000.00

Yacht Columbia, and small boats and equipment, &c., bequeathed to John Pierpont Morgan, Jr.; sold by executors for 13,350.00

The assets of the estate included dividends of $104,779 on securities for the period prior to Mr. Morgan's death on March 31, 1913.

Under the heading of miscellaneous assets the executors reported that cigars owned by Mr. Morgan and stored with the Stearn Company, at 35 Wall Street, were worth $8,639. An unexpended balance of $253.43 was due from Jesse Benedict Carter of cash given to him on Nov. 7, 1911. A claim of $21,343 from the Bassick Gold Mine Company was appraised as of no value. The sum of $3,584 was due Mr. Morgan for services as voting trustee of stock of the Chicago Great Western Railroad from 1909 to 1913. Few 32 in the Church of the Incarnation was appraised at nominal valuation. Cash in the hands of Reatrix Jones amounted to $765, and $088 was due from the Susquehanna Coal Company for damages to the Corsair through collision. The Metropolitan Museum of Art owed $3,633 for advance to Albert M. Lythgoe, curator of the Egyptian department of art at the museum, who explored the ruins of Egypt with Mr. Morgan.

CHIEF DEBTS TO THE BANK.

Other Obligations Included One Hat at $6.

Mr. Morgan's debts of $7,206,538 included the following:

Guaranty Trust Company, loan of $1,000,000 made June 13, 1913.

Bankers' Trust Company, loan of $1,000,000 made Jan. 13, 1913.

Central Trust Company, notes of $240,000.

Personal taxes for year 1913, aggregating $90,000.

Dunlap & Co., hat, $6.

Duveen Brothers, purchase price certain Chinese porcelains, $54,866.

Georges Hoentschel, purchase price certain objects in art collection, $1,128,890.

J. P. Morgan & Co., account No. 4, $1,497,772.

J. P. Morgan & Co., special account, $2,162,201.

Of the administration expenses $41,459 consisted chiefly of the cost of making the appraisal of the various assets of the estate, and $200,000 "other and future expenses," including the legal fee for services due to Carter, Ledyard & Milburn.

John Pierpont Morgan, William Pierson Hamilton, and Herbert L. Satterlee are entitled to $742,115 each for commissions.

Securities Valued at $18,843,951

The total appraised value of Mr. Morgan's stocks and bonds is $18,843,951, of which the bulk is in stocks. The following is a complete list of the securities other than those appraised as worthless, with the valuation of the holdings at the date of Mr. Morgan's death:

BONDS.

	Appraised Value.
$800 Alabama & Vicksburg R. R. Co. first consolidated mortgage 5s, due 1921	$760.00
$11,400 Alabama & Vicksburg R. R. Co. second consolidated mortgage 5s, due 1921	10,830.00
$9,000 Alabama Central Railway Co. first mortgage 6s, due 1918	9,450.00
$28,750 Allied Arts Co., New York, ten-year 5s, due 1915	28,750.00
$42,800 American Telephone and Telegraph Co. conv. 4½s, due 1933, (50 per cent. paid)	22,175.75
$5,000 Ansonia, (City of,) Conn., municipal 4s, "A," due 1915	4,951.00
$2,000 Aroostook Northern R. R. Co. first mortgage 5s, due 1947	1,900.00
$204,000 Atlantic Coast Lumber Corp. first mortgage 5s "A," due 1913	204,000.00
$1,500,000 Atlantic Coast Lumber Corp. first mortgage 5s "A," due 1913	1,290,000.00
$4,046.84 Atlantic Coast Lumber Corp. first mortgage 5s "B," due 1913	2,023.17
$25,000 Automobile Club of America 20-year mortgage 4s, due 1921	20,000.00
$5,500 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. (Southwestern Div.) first mortgage 3½s, due 1925	4,450.00
$5,000 Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co. (Piscataqua Div.) 5s, due 1943	7,480.00
$200,000 Brooklyn Ferry Co. of New York first con. mortgage 5s, due 1948	5,000.00
$208,000 Cerro de Pasco Mining Co. s. f. deb. 6s, due 1918, registered	16,000.00
$5,000 Chicago & Erie R. R. Co. 1st mtg. 5s, due 1982	192,960.00
$35,000 Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co. 1st mtg. 5s, due 1937, 6% basis	5,350.00
$7,000 Chicago Junction Ry. and Union Stock Yards Co. col. tr. 5s, due 1915	31,675.00
$5,000 Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans R. R. Co., (Memphis Division,) 1st mtg. 4s, due 1951	6,930.00
£1,200 Chilean Govt. 4½s, loan of 1893, redeemable by annual sinking fund of ½% commenced in 1895	4,450.00
$36,000 Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. (Cairo Division) 1st mtg. 4s, due 1939	5,276.91
$3,000 East Providence Fire District Water 4½s, due 1932	96,478.53
$4,000 Erie R. R. Co. conv. mtg. 4s, due 1920	24,119.63
$49,000 Georgetown & Western R. R. Co. 1st mtg. 5s, "A," due 1942	32,400.00
$5,000 Havana Tobacco Co. 50-year 5s, due 1922	3,088.70
$64,000 Hocking Valley Ry. Co. 1st mtg. cons. 4½s, due 1999	4,440.00
$100,000 Illinois Steel Co. deb. bonds, 5s, due 1913	13,800.00
$104,305.40 International Motor Co. 1st mtg. s. f. 5s, due 1952	10,000.00
$40,000 Jekyl Island Club 1st mtg. 4½s, due 1914	12,062.50
$50,000 Long Island R. R. Ferry Co. 1st mtg. 5s, due 1951	497,500.00
$20,000 P. Lorillard Co. 5s, due 1951	31,500.00
$50,000 Metropolitan Club twenty-year debenture (registered) 5s, due 1926	50,000.00
$100,000 New York & Atlantic 1st mtg. 4s, due 1951	26,000.00
$10,200 New York & Greenwood Lake R. R. Co., prior lien 5s, due 1922	10,200.00
$40,000 New York & Harlem 7s, due 1900	40,000.00
$25,000 New York & Hoboken Ferry Co. general mortgage 5s, due 1946	25,000.00
$1,162,000 New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. debenture 4s, "1942," due 1942	1,045,800.00
$10,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co. 1st. cons. mtg. 7s, due 1920	1,120.00
$15,000 New York Press Club, 2d mtg. 5s, due 1919	8,000.00
$27,000 New York Railways Co., 1st mtg. Real Estate ref. 4s, due 1942	9,945.00
$25,000 New York Times Co., 30-year adj. mtg. income 6s, due 1942	16,132.50
$50,000 Niagara Falls Power Co. refunding and general mtg. 6s, due 1932	25,000.00
$50,000 Old Point Comfort Improvement Co. 1st mtge 6s, due 1947	282,450.00
$8,000 City of Pawtucket General highway 4s, due 1923	8,512.50
$2,000 City of Pawtucket water extension, (Series "L") due 1937	30,000.00
$25,000 Provident Loan Society of N. Y. certificates of contribution 6s	2,781.00
$10,000 Provident Loan Society of N. Y. 4½s, due 1921	1,999.00
$60,000 Rome Locomotive & Machine Works general mortgage 5s, due 1932	28,093.75
$7,000 City of St. Louis "1914" 4s, due 1914	8,887.50
$19,000 St. Paul & Northern Pacific Ry. Co. 1st mortgage 6s, due 1923	42,000.00
$1000 Scientific Press, Ltd., debenture 4s, due 1919	7,017.50
$20,000 Southern Ry. Co. (Mobile & Ohio) first mortgage 4s, due 1938	21,470.00
$24,000 Sunday Creek Co. collateral trust 5s, due 1944	1,949.00
$8,000 Terminal R. R. Assoc. of St. Louis 1st cons. mtg 5s, due 1944	21,312.50
$6,000 United States Steel Corp. 10-60 year s. f. 5s, due 1963	13,840.00
$20,000 Wabash R. R. Co. 1st mtg. 6s, due 1939	16,800.00
$3,500 Waukesbury & Roslindale St. Ry. Co. 1st mtg. 5s, due 1916	8,640.00
$50,000 West Shore R. R. Co. 1st mtg. guaranteed 4s, due 2361	6,045.00
$100,000 West Shore R. R. Co. 1st mtg. guaranteed 4s, due 2361	20,790.00
$4,000 Worcester & Marlborough St. Ry Co. 1st mtg. 5s, due 1917	3,325.00
$12,000 Youngstown & Southern Ry. Co. 1st mtg. 5s, due 1923	48,250.00
	96,500.00
	3,920.00
	8,940.00

STOCK.

	Appraised Value.
250 shares Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford	$25,000.00
342 shares Alabama & Vicksburg R. R. Co. com.	34,200.00
250 shares Aetna Ins. Co. of Hartford	25,000.00
842 shares Alabama & Vicksburg R. R. Co.	84,200.00
125 shares Allied Arts Co.	12,500.00
3,125 shares American Ice Co. Note Co. pfd.	156,250.00
3,125 shares American Bank Note Co. com.	218,200.00
2,182 shares American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	106,000.00
1,000 shares American Tobacco Co. pfd.	220,129.31
145,025 shares Argentine Gt. W. Ry. Co. ordinary @ 4.87¼	128,588.08
125,775 shares Argentine Gt. W. Ry. Co. pfd. @ 4.87¼	306,085.00
1,300 shares Argt. Transandine Ry. Co. pfd. @ 4.87¼	4,100.00
41 shares Argo Mills Co. of N. J. com.	800.00
8 shares Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., pfd.	200.00
2 shares Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. com.	201.75
2,300 shares Bankers Trust Company	270,000.00
1,055 shares Beaver Coal Company	105,500.00
500 shares Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company	50,000.00
50 shares Boston & Maine Railroad Co.	158,000.00
350 shares Boston Elevated Ry. Co.	3,500.00
70 shares Boston Ft. Ry. Co. (Subscription Cert. 80% paid)	85,000.00
1,100 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	5,900.00
27 shares Central Coal & Coke Co., pfd.	110,000.00
27 shares Central Coal & Coke Co., common	2,700.00
1 share Central New England Ry. Co. pfd.	2,700.00
150 shares Central Trust Co.	100.00
5,500 shares Cerro de Pasco Inv. Co. (rep. by receipt of Co.)	15,000.00
27,784 shares Champ. Reef Gold Min. Co. of India £3,473 & 4.87¼	15,000.00
15,000 shares City & Suburban Homes Co.	10,022.19
1,222 shares City Light & Coke Co. (Boston)	150,000.00
1,000 shares Claflin, H. B., Co., com.	122,200.00
100 shares Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L. Ry Co., com. pfd.	10,000.00
59 shares Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. Co.	5,900.00
1 share Clinton Hall Association	100.00
50 shares Commercial Trust Co. of Philadelphia	5,000.00
20,000 shares Compagnie Universelle de Telegraphie et de Telephonie sans Fil 25% paid, 500,000 fcs. @ 5.18¾	96,478.53
5,000 shares Compagnie Universelle de Telegraphie et de Telephonie sans Fil (Founders shares) 25% paid, 125,000 fcs. @ 5.18¾	96,478.53
1,000 shares Continental & Com. National Bank of Chicago	24,119.63
125 shares Courtenay Manufacturing Co.	100,000.00
1,338 shares Edison and Swan United Electric Light Co., Ltd.	303,000.00
3,150 shares "A" (60% paid) £4.01 @ 4.87¼	12,500.00
1,000 shares Electric & General Investment Co. (60% paid) £15,000 @ 4.87¼	9,375.00
5,000 shares Electric & General Investment Co. ordinary (20% paid) £1,000 @ 4.87¼	19,538.21
£3,000 shares Electric & General Investment Co. deferred, £250 @ 4.87¼	77,472.75
282 shares Equitable Life Assurance Society	4,872.50
138 shares Erie Railroad Company 1st pfd.	1,218.12
100 shares Flintlock Realty Company	14,617.50
50 shares First National Bank of New York	28,200.00
35 shares Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia	13,800.00
260 shares General Electric Co., com.	6,210.00
1,200 shares General Motors Co. com.	10,000.00
350 shares General Motors Co. pfd.	12,062.50
10 shares Grand Opera Syndicate, Ltd., pfd., £1,000 @ 4.87¼	497,500.00
5,000 shares Gray National Telautograph Co.	31,500.00
250 shares Greenfield Paper Bottle Co. pfd.	1,485.00
478 shares Guaranty Trust Co.	56,270.00
3,000 shares Hadraltaw Wire Co.	91,200.00
1,000 shares Hartford Carpet Corporation pfd.	10,325.00
250 shares Hartford Carpet Corporation com.	2,625.50
4,958 shares Havana Tobacco Company com.	50,000.00
5,396 shares Havana Tobacco Co. pfd.	143,000.00
296 shares Holyoke Water Power Co.	28,080.00
800 shares Hudson Trust Co. (Hoboken) N. J.	115,080.00
2 shares Illinois Central R. R. Co. leased line stock	34,500.00
5,000 shares Intercontinental Rubber Co. com.	40,000.00
497 shares International Motor Co. pfd.	50,000.00
1,847¾ shares International Motor Co. com.	191,100.00
1 share Jekyl Island Club and 1-34 interest in 21 shares held by club	18,932.00
775 shares Liberty National Bank	18,513.00
810 shares Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. pfd.	82,460.00
$4.50 script, pfd.	480,000.00
24,889 shares Manchester Ship Canal Co. pfd., £248,890 @ 4.87¼	177.00
1,763 98-100 shares Maxwell Motor Co., Inc., 1st pfd.	37,500.00
Maxwell Motor Co., Inc., 1st pfd. scrip ($36.67)	14,910.00
1,740 70-100 shares Maxwell Motor Co., Inc., 2d pfd.	5,542.50
Maxwell Motor Co., Inc., 2d pfd., scrip ($36.67)	1,045,800.00
1,764 96-100 shares Maxwell Motor Co., Inc., com.	1,120.00
Maxwell Motor Co., Inc., com. scrip ($40.38)	8,000.00
500 shares Mercantile Safe Deposit Co.	9,945.00
600 shares Metropolitan Opera & Real Estate Co.	16,132.50
593 shares Mexican Telegraph Co.	18,513.00
20 shares Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co., pfd.	82,460.00
4 leased lines stock issued for Wisconsin Central Ry. Co.	177.00
4,750 shares Mysore Gold Mining Co. ordinary, £2,305 @ 4.87¼	37,500.00
8 shares National Bank of Commerce	14,910.00
1 share Newport Fishing Club	5,542.50
Note.—Sold by the executors for $2,000.	1,045,800.00
10 shares Newport Trust Co.	1,120.00
1,279 Shares New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.	8,000.00
250 shares New York Loan & Improvement Co., (originally	9,945.00
7,504 shares New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.	16,132.50
100 shares New York, Ontario & Western Ry. Co. common	25,000.00
4,124 shares New York-Pennsylvania Brick, Tile & Terra Cotta Co.	18,513.00
600 shares North American Power Co.	82,460.00
2 shares Northern Pacific Ry. Co.	177.00
550 shares North Star Mines Co.	37,500.00
398 shares Otis Elevator Co., pfd.	14,910.00
420,000 shares Peruvian Corporation, Ltd.	1,045,800.00
425,000 shares Peruvian Corporation Ltd., pf. £20,000 @ 4.87¼	1,120.00
219 shares P. Lorillard Co., pf.	8,000.00
42 shares Printing and Publishing Co.	9,945.00
600 shares Pullman Co.	16,132.50
1,000 shares St. Louis Bridge Co. 1st pfd.	18,513.00
4,300 shares St. Louis Bridge Co. 2d pfd.	82,460.00
1 share Sans Souci Association	177.00
1,000 shares Single Service Package Corporation of America	37,500.00
1 share Societe Anonyme des Theatre des Champs Elysees, fcs.	14,910.00
10 shares Societe d'Exploitation du Theatre des Champs Elysees, (½ paid,) fcs.	1,045,800.00
415 shares Southern Railway Co. pfd.	1,120.00
6,500 shares Southern Railway Co. com.	8,000.00
200 shares Standard Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford	9,945.00
20,000 shares Straiton & Storm Independence, Ltd., £2,500 @ 4.87¼	16,132.50
2,134½ shares Studebaker Securities Co., com.	18,513.00
9,000 shares Submarine Signal Co.	82,460.00
Interest in Syndicat d'Etudes des Terrains d'El Dar (part paid)	177.00
1,400 shares Tenth & Twenty-third St. Ferry Co.	37,500.00
1,125 shares Transvaal Gold Mining Estates, Ltd., £1125 @ 4.87¼	14,910.00
417 shs ex Turkish Tobacco Monopoly, paid by ex'rs for $33,152)	1,045,800.00
800 shares Union Ferry Co. of New York & Brooklyn	1,120.00
6,325 shares United Fruit Co.	8,000.00
991 shares United States Rubber Company, 1st pfd.	9,945.00
500 shares United States Steel Corporation, pfd.	16,132.50
822 shares United States Steel Corporation, com.	18,513.00
2,625 shares Waltham Watch Company, pfd.	82,460.00
33 shares Washington Herald Company, com.	177.00
100 shares Washington Herald Company, com.	37,500.00
20 shares Western Land Association of Minnesota	14,910.00
102 shares Western Union Telegraph Company	1,045,800.00
80 shares Wisconsin Central Railway Company	1,120.00
$1,666 2-3 shares Wooten Land and Fuel Company	8,000.00
	9,945.00
	16,132.50
	18,513.00
	82,460.00
	177.00
	37,500.00
	14,910.00
	1,045,800.00
	1,120.00

Showing Every Item of the $78,000,000 Estate Left by the Financier

APPRAISES MORGAN ESTATE AT $78,149,024

Continued from page 4.

the character of the property appraised one can obtain but a faint impression thereof, for as was well said in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Dec. 4, 1908: 'The impression of absolute wilderness one obtains on entering the library is intensified the more one sees. Surely, never before was there so unique and beautiful and fascinating objects brought together in a comparatively small space.'

"Surely the task of the appraisers was not a light one, or, for the uninformed. That it was painstakingly and well performed is attested by the schedules here following, which were compiled by the American Art Association."

The important items of books in the library included the following:

ALDINE PRESS.

Aristotelis, first edition, five volumes.	$750
Cicero, Opera, century XVI	350
Dictonium Graeceum, 1534	500
Livii, Historium ab Urbe Libra, 1566	500
Mottetti, Missarium Divarsarium, 1521	500
Priscarni, Dramatica Caesari, 1527	600
Vico Omnium Caesurium, 1560	600
Vico Augustorium Imagines, 1558	600
Virgilius, 1501	900
JAMES TOOVEY COLLECTION OF GENERAL LITERATURE.	
Aristotelis Stagerite Opera Omnium, executed by Clovis Eve for Margaret de Valois, 1580	$1,700
Arnold, Chronicals of London, 1502	750
Augustini, (Sancti de Civitate,) Russian	2,000
Balbus Incipit Summa que Vocat Catholicum, 1460	6,000
Berner's (Dame Juliana,) Books of Hunting, and also of Cootmarius, 1486, Earl of Devon's copy	7,000
Bible, Revue par les Pasturis de Geneve, 1561	700
Boccaccio, Decamerone	1,000
Burns Poems, chiefly Scottish dialect, 1786	1,600
Froissart L' Historie et Cronique, 1559	750
Henry the Eighth Opuscula, 1521	1,000
Homeri, Opera Omnium, 1488	2,000
Shakespeare Comedies, Histories, Tragedies, first folio edition, arms of Sir Robert Syarey on sides, London, 1623	17,500
Total of James Toovey collection	$144,907
THEODORE ERWIN COLLECTION.	
Bible Biblia Sacra Latina, known as the Mazarine Bible, 1450	$9,000
Bible, Eliot's Indian Bible, 1663	3,000
Caxton's the Cronycles of England	2,000
Dante Divine Comedies translated by Longfellow, Boston, 1865, one of three copies, two of which were destroyed in the Chicago fire	400
Denton Brief Description of New York, 1670	2,500
Horsmanden a Journal of Proceedings in the Detection of a Conspiracy formed by Some White People in Conjunction with Negro and Other Slaves for Burning the City of New York, Matthews, New York, 1744	600
New Netherlands, Amsterdam, 1651	1,300
Shakespeare—A Mid-Summer Night's Dreame, 1600	1,600
Shakespeare—Comedies, Histories and Tragedies, 1663	2,250
Shakespeare—Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies, 1694	1,800
Spenser—The Fairae Queen, 1590	1,250
Virgil, Aeneid, 1490	4,000
Watson—The Passionate Centurie of Love, 1581	1,400
De Bry—Collection of Voyages, 1590	2,000
Total Collection	$123,196

Early Printed Books from Libraries of William Morris Richard Bennett, Earl of Ashburnham, and other sources:

Bibla Pauperium	$8,000
Apocalypsis Sancti Johanis	4,500
Apocalypsis Sancti Johanis	3,000
Apocalypsis Sancti Johanis	14,000
Apocalypsis Sancti Johanis	8,000
Biblo Latani, 42-line Bible, 1455	25,000
Psalterium Latinum, 1459	30,000
Virgilius, Opera, 1470	4,000
Augustinius de Civitate, 1475	6,000
Dante Divinia Commedia, 1481	7,500
Horatius, Opera, Omnis, 1482	3,000
Jacobus de Cessalis, Game of Chess, 1473	5,000
Lefevre—History of Jason, original Caxton binding of wooden boards, 1477	18,000
Dictis, or Sayings of the Philosopher, Russia, 1477	10,000
Chaucer, Fanteriury Tales, 1478	6,000
Cordiale, or the Four Last Things	12,500
Description of Great Britain, Caxton, 1480	5,000
Gower, Confessio Mantis, 1483	10,000
Cato, Book called Capon, 1484	6,000
Order of Chivalrie, 1484	4,000
Lydgate—the Life of Our Lady, 1484	7,500
The Royal Book, 1485	10,000
Bonaventenia—The Mirror of the Life of Christ, 1490	7,000
Book of Divers Ghostly Matters, 1491	3,000
Lydgate, the Assembly of the Gods, 1498	7,500
Total value of collection	$538,643

MANUSCRIPTS.

Bestiarius 12th Century, with miniatures	$15,000
Horae Beatae Mariae Virginius—the Kildare Book of Hours	12,000
Brevarium Romanum	10,000
Horae Beatea Mariae Virginius—Secundum Romanum	25,000
Apocalypsis S. Johannis—French manuscript, 13th century	25,000
Horae Beatae Mariae Virginius—for Margaret of Austria, 15th century	30,000
Officium Beatae Mariae Virginius—1546, for Cardinal Farnese	35,000
Psalterium, (Huntingfield Psalter,) 12th century	12,000
Hawthorne Nathaniel, manuscripts, diaries, and notebooks	7,000
Ruskin, John, "Stones of Venice" and "Modern Painters"	7,500
Royal House of Stuart, exclusive collection of original and unpublished State papers for period of Queen Elizabeth and James I	8,000
Evangelia, quarto, 8th century	25,000
Byron, George Gordon, Lord, collection of poems and autograph of Lord Byron in possession of Countess Guiccoli	50,000
Milton, John, original manuscripts of Book I. of "Paradise Lost"	25,000
Burns, Robert, series of 51 autograph letters to Mrs. Dunlop, first drafts of his poems and autograph letters, Mrs. Dunlop to Burns	25,000
Pope, Alexander, "Essay on Man," autograph manuscripts	16,000
Thoreau, Henry David, journals and diaries, original autograph manuscript, 39 volumes	12,500
Holmes, Oliver Wendell, "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" and autograph letters	5,000
Stevenson, Robert Louis, "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde," autograph manuscript	2,000
Swift, Jonathan, Bathhurst collection of autograph letters from Dean Swift to Alexander Pope, including correspondence relating to "Gulliver's Travels"	5,500
Thackeray, "Vanity Fair"	1,500
Walpole, Horace, autograph correspondence 1735 to 1790	15,000
Thackeray, "The Virginians"	15,000
Signers of the Declaration of Independence, complete set of autograph letters and manuscripts	28,000
Signers of the Declaration of Independence, complete set of autograph letters and manuscripts, duplicate set	10,000
Siege of Yorktown and surrender of Cornwallis, collection of autograph letters, original draft of articles of capitulation	7,500
Dickens, "Christmas Carol"	25,000
Dickens, "Battle of Life"	7,000
Dickens, collection of autograph letters	5,000
Keats, "Endymion"	25,000
Meredith, George, "Diana of the Crossways"	6,500
Lytton, Bulwer, "Last Days of Pompeii"	2,000
O'Meara, Barry, Talks with Napoleon	7,000
Scott, autograph manuscript and journals	10,000
Scott, "Lady of the Lake"	6,000
Scott, "Guy Mannering"	7,500
Scott, "The Monastery"	8,000
Scott, "Waverly and Ivanhoe"	5,000
Thackeray, collection of autograph letters, Brookfield correspondence	20,000
Total of manuscripts	$2,004,753
Blake, the Book of Job, 1825	35,000
Boece, History and Croniklis of Scotland, 1536	6,000
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, first edition, 1676	5,000
De Foe, Robinson Crusoe, editions 1, 2, 3, and 4	1,600
Shakespeare Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies, first edition, 1623	15,000
Total	$221,220

BIBLES AND CHURCH SERVICE BOOKS.

Biblia Sacra Latina, the Gutenberg Bible, first edition	$27,000
Biblia Latina Versinius Vulgate Mogentu, two volumes. First Bible with a date, 1462	18,000
Total	$136,757

INCUNABULA.

Boethius, De Consolatione Philosophiae, 1478	$10,000
Cessalis, Game of Chess, second edition	10,000
Malory, Morte d'Arthur, Caxton, 1485	37,500
Total	$184,375

ETCHINGS BY REMBRANDT.

Christ Healing the Sick	$19,000
Christ Presented to the People	6,000
Old Hearing	10,000
Arnold Thelinx	10,500
Jan Six	10,000
Total	$208,905

Various groups in the Morgan library were appraised as follows:

Mezzotints and miscellaneous	$139,607
Block books	26,880
American literature	11,224
Americana	12,589
Books and autographs relating to the Stamp act	1,600
Books of costumes	6,000
Literature on playing cards and games	500
Books on art and porcelain	20,443
Caricature	3,229
Romance language and literature	2,500
Mary Queen of Scots	6,500
History on travel	5,162
Miscellaneous	34,742
French literature	80,029

$20,531,600 IN COLLECTIONS.

Appraisers Put Their Value at Nearly One-Third of Estate.

The value of the famous Morgan collections reached the surprising total of $20,531,600, or nearly one-third of the entire estate. The valuations submitted by the various expert appraisers selected by agreement between Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., attorney for the Morgan executors, and counsel for the State Controller were:

Miniatures, (as appraised by James B. Townsend)	$418,170
Chinese porcelains, (as appraised by Thomas E. Kirby)	2,178,320
Paintings, (as appraised by Roland F. Knoedler)	3,637,200
Tapestries, rugs, furniture, snuff-boxes, art objects, &c., (as appraised by Emile Baumgarten)	2,822,000
French porcelains, (as appraised by Thomas Ward)	213,150
Dresden porcelains, (as appraised by Thomas Ward)	531,650
Watches, (as appraised by Thomas Ward)	174,450
Jewels and jewelry, (as appraised by Thomas Ward)	249,000
Ivories, carved wood, marble, terra cotta, stone, Renaissance bronzes, ancient bronzes, early enamels, objects in glass, metal, ivory, and stone, Limoges enamels, faience, (majolica,) silver objects, and ancient jewelry, (as appraised by Thomas Ward)	4,666,365
Books, manuscripts, and prints, (as appraised by Thomas C. Kirby)	4,096,066
Drawings and sketches, (as appraised by Walter La Ehrich)	302,970
Glass, bronzes, statuary, Roman and Byzantine jewelry, carvings in wood and ivory, &c., (as appraised by Thomas Ward)	1,135,700
Foule collection, (not appraised, but sold by executors shortly after decedent's death for 500,000 francs) at 5.17½	96,618
Duplicates in library, (not appraised, but sold by executors) for	8,750

BRONZES VALUED AT $607,950.

List of Mr. Morgan's Treasures in Metropolitan Museum.

The value of Mr. Morgan's bronzes in the Metropolitan Museum was fixed at $607,950. They included the following objects:

"Resurrection," by di Pietro Vecchietta, of the Siena School, fifteenth century	$15,000
Pieta, after Michelangelo, originally in St. Peter's, Rome, "Madonna Supporting Dead Body of the Saviour"	12,000
Full length standing figure of St. John the Baptist	12,000
Group, "Mercury and Cupid," Flemish, seventeenth century	12,000
Group, "Nessius and Delanira," by di Bologna	15,000
"Mercury and Cupid," Flemish, seventeenth century	10,000
Group, "Triton and Naiad," by de Vries	10,000

The collection of early enamels in the museum was valued at $911,100. They included the following:

Ciborium, Lorraine art of 12th century	$50,000
Portable reliquary, Rhenish	10,000
Five medallion appliques	12,000
Chasse Limoges, 13th century	25,000
Chasse Limoges, 13th century	35,000
Chasse Limoges, 13th century	10,000
Enamel plaque with figures	10,000
Mars de Chape, Siena art	12,000
Reliquary, Virgin and Child	10,000
Four figures d'appliques of saints in copper	12,500
Group in polychrome of St. Michael killing the dragon	10,000
Two large groups, carved wood, representing the Fathers of the Church	20,000
Wing of diptych in ivory, Spanish tenth century	12,000
Upper part of hunting horn in ivory	10,000
Ivory group, Virgin and Child, French fourteenth century	10,000
Ivory diptych in two compartments, showing religious scene	10,000
Large altar piece, ivory and bone, in two parts, scenes of mediaeval romance	20,000
Three rectangular plaquettes in ivory and wood, parts of coffret with scenes from life of Jesus	15,000

A group of the enamels in the Metropolitan was appraised at $909,675. They included the following:

Oval dish of enamel, painted in colors heightened in gold	$15,000
Oblong pawl, Limoges enamel	12,500
Large enamel triptych, representing the Crucifixion	17,500
Triptych of enamel, painted in colors, Lineage of St. Anne	15,000
Large oblong plaque, painted in colors describing the Agony in the Garden	20,000
Two large salt cellars of Limoges enamel, sixteenth century	12,000
Limoges enameled cup, known as the "monkey cup," owned by Lord Arundel	15,000
Enamel triptych, representing the Death, the Assumption, and Coronation of the Virgin	2,000
Triptych of enamel, representing the Last Judgment	17,500
Large triptych, representing Calvary, Roman soldiers, and St. Magdalen weeping	20,000
Triptych of Limoges, representing the Crucifixion and Atonement, signed N. Penicault	60,000
Enameled portrait of Cardinal Odet de Caligny, by Limousee	17,500
Plaque, Limoges enamel representing man with brownish beard	15,000
Byzantine jewelry, eleven pieces, including two necklaces and silver earrings found in Kieff by peasant	25,000
Portable altar in form of Gothic tower	35,000
Collection of Byzantine enamel in nine cases, forming a wonderful gathering of these enamels by Swernigerodskoi, eleventh century	60,000

BRONZES AND STATUARY.

Metropolitan Museum Collection Valued at $1,135,700.

One group of the Morgan collection of glass, bronze, statuary, Roman and Byzantine jewelry, &c., in the Metropolitan Museum was appraised at $1,135,700. The appraiser was Thomas Ward, for twenty-five years appraiser for the United States Government at the Port of New York. The items on the list valued at $3,000 or more are:

410 pieces Gueckenberg Collection of Niederbreisig	$20,000
260 Merovingian antiquities	6,500
207 pieces Breton collection Roman ware, porcelain, &c	45,000
5,051 pieces Julian Greau collection	85,000
393 Merovingian and Gallo-Roman antiquities	7,500
8 Italian paintings on glass	8,000
2 Siena enamel plaques	6,000
Sixteenth century rock crystal cup	5,000
Processional cross, Florentine, fifteenth century	6,000
Large cup in jasper (Cellini)	30,000
Triptych, fifteenth century, Spanish	3,000
29 gold buckles, clasps, &c	5,000
3 gold cups, Byzantine	15,000
2 gold vases, Byzantine	8,000
Silver ewer, fifteenth century cup	3,000
Porcelain ewer, Medici period	2,500
Bronze figure, attributed to Donatello	5,000

CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES.

Bronze Eros, Boscoreale	$20,000
5 Tanagre terra cotta figures	3,500
Roman gold wreath on skull	3,000
2 Greek marble lions	15,000

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Pink granite sarcophagus	$8,000

ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.

6 alabaster reliefs from palace of Ashur-nasir-pal	40,000

CERAMICS.

2 Lustre tiles, Persian	$6,000
6 panels, 130 tiles, Asia Minor	15,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ivory plaque, Italian	$3,500
Stone statue, St. Catherine, French	5,000
Terra cotta statuette, St. John, Italian, fifteenth century	6,000
Altar piece, The Entombment, from Chateau de Biron	50,000
Pieta, from Chateau de Biron	35,000
2 Indian carpets	12,000
Chinese rug, Chien Lung period	7,500
Arm chair, Louis XIV	3,000
2 bracelets and 1 buckle, Byzantine and North Italian	7,500
Crystal cross, German, sixteenth century	3,500
Processional cross, Spanish, twelfth century	3,000
Ivory throne chair, Roman	10,000
Metal plaque	3,000
2 clocks, German, sixteenth century	3,500
24 pieces Roman and Byzantine jewelry	60,000

HOENTSCHEL COLLECTION.

2 choir stalls, French, fifteenth century	$12,000
6 double columns, South French, fourteenth century	6,000
8 choir stalls, Flemish, fifteenth century	3,000
Chair, French, fifteenth century	3,000
Cabinet, French, sixteenth century	4,500
Stall, French, sixteenth century	3,000
Cabinet, French, fourteenth century	4,000
Statuette, St. John the Baptist, French, fourtenth century	7,500
Group, Virgin and Child, French, sixteenth century	10,000
Group, Education of Virgin, French, sixteenth century	15,000
Group, Virgin and Child, French, fifteenth century	10,000
Equestrian statue of St. George, French, fifteenth century	5,000
2 statues, French, fifteenth century	10,000
Group, St. Martin and Beggar, French, sixteenth century	6,000
2 pedestals, French, sixteenth century	10,000
2 fragments ornamented frieze, Spanish, sixteenth century	7,000
Seat with dais, French, fifteenth century	6,000
Chest, carved panels, French, fifteenth century	5,000
Triptych, French, sixteenth century	3,000
4 chairs, Flemish, seventeenth century	3,500
Statuette, St. James the Less, Flemish, sixteenth century	4,000
Statuette, St. Michael, Northern French, fifteenth century	3,000
Relief group, The Nativity, French, fifteenth century	4,000
Statuette, St. Mary Magdalen, French, sixteenth century	4,000
Group, Virgin and Child, French, fifteenth century	4,000
Group, Last Supper, French, sixteenth century	6,000
Group, Virgin and Child, French, fifteenth century	6,000
Bas-relief, Six Apostles, French, fifteenth century	5,000
Oak group, Virgin and Child, French, fourteenth century	7,000
Statuette, Virgin, German, sixteenth century	6,000
Statuette, St. Roch, Flemish, sixteenth century	5,000
Statuette, Saint, Dutch, fifteenth century	3,000
Statuette, St. Catharine, German, fifteenth century	4,500
Statuette, St. George and the Dragon, Northern French, fifteenth century	4,000
Statue, St. Paul, Flemish, sixteenth century	5,000
Statuette, Apostle, South German, sixteenth century	15,000
Statuette, St. Michael, Flemish, sixteenth century	3,500
Group, Virgin and Child, French, twelfth century	3,500
Statuette, Angel, Flemish, sixteenth century	3,500
Statuette, Angel, Flemish, sixteenth century	3,500
Statuette, Virgin, Dutch, sixteenth century	3,000
Group, including St. Martin, So. German, sixteenth century	6,000
Statuette, Trumpeter, Flemish, sixteenth century	5,000
Group, Virgin and Child, German, sixteenth century	7,000
Group, Virgin and Child, Flemish, sixteenth century	7,000
Group, Death of Virgin, German, sixteenth century	7,500
2 statuettes, St. Luke and St. Mark, German, sixteenth century	3,000
Group, St. Joachim and St. Anne, German, sixteenth century	5,000
Group, Christ Among the Doctors, German, sixteenth century	3,000
Group, Three Soldiers, Flemish, sixteenth century	3,000
Group, The Entombment, Flemish, sixteenth century	3,000
Group, Bishop and Cardinal, French, sixteenth century	4,000
24 Oak statuettes, Flemish, sixteenth century	7,200
Ivory statuette, St. Francis, Spanish, sixteenth century	7,500
Equestrian statuette, St. Martin, Flemish, sixteenth century	3,000
Group, Virgin and Child, Dutch, sixteenth century	4,000
Oak group, Flemish, fifteenth century	4,000
8 Panels, velvet with gold thread, French, sixteenth century	3,200

$418,170 IN MINIATURES.

One by Hans Holbein Heads the List with $7,500 Appraisal.

Of Mr. Morgan's miniatures in the Metropolitan Museum the most valuable, according to the appraisal, is a portrait of Mrs. Pemberton by Hans Holbein. The price assigned to it is $7,500. The next in value is Auguste Cameray's portrait of the Baroness Dachenhausen, at $5,500.

Seven miniatures are appraised at more than $3,000. Besides the two mentioned, they are portraits of Mme. du Barry and the daughter of the Earl of Ormond by Richard Cosway, valued at $4,000 and $3,050, respectively; a portrait of Mary, Duchess of Richmond and Lenox, by Jean Petitot and Jacques Bordier, $5,000; Jean H. Fragonard's "Portrait of the Artist's Son," $3,200; and a miniature of the Emperor Nicholas and his brother by Jean F. Vollier, $3,575.

The value of the total collection is estimated at $418,170. The appraiser was James B. Townsend, who served as director of the art exhibit at the Charleston Exposition. Mr. Townsend has been art critic for several New York newspapers, including THE NEW YORK TIMES, and has contributed to many of the leading magazines on art topics. The titles of the more valuable miniatures, with their appraised values, follow:

Artist and Title.	Appraised Value.
Hans Holbein, Nicholas Kratzer	$2,000
Hans Holbein, Henry VIII	1,000
Hans Holbein, Arnold Franz	1,500
Hans Holbein, Mrs. Pemberton	7,500
Hans Holbein, Sir Thomas Moore	2,500
Hans Holbein, Louise de Savole	750
School of Hans Holbein, Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk	750
N. Hilliard, Katherine, Countess of Huntington	750
N. Hilliard, Lady Arabella Stuart	750
Unknown, Mary, Queen of Scots	2,500
Isaac Oliver, Philip II. of Spain	1,500
Isaac Oliver, Queen Anne of Denmark	1,500
Isaac Oliver, Henry, Prince of Wales	1,000
Isaac Oliver, Richard Devereux, Earl of Essex (?)	750
Isaac Oliver, Sir Philip Sidney (?)	750
Isaac Oliver, Richard Devereux	750
Peter Oliver, George Calvert, Earl of Baltimore	1,000
Peter Oliver, Marriage of St. Catherine	2,000
Thomas Hetts, John L. Earl of Bristol	1,000
John Hoskins, the Elder, Sir John Maynard	750
John Hoskins, the Elder, Earl of Callandar	750
John Hoskins, the Elder, Sir Charles Lucas	1,000
John Hoskins, the Elder, Queen Henrietta Maria	750
John Hoskins, Jr., Duke of Berwick	1,000
Samuel Cooper, Edward, Viscount Campden	750
Samuel Cooper, James, Duke of Monmouth	2,000
Samuel Cooper, Charles II	1,000
Samuel Cooper, Lord Brooke	750
Matthew Snelling, Charles II	900
N. Dixon, Mme. de Montespan	1,000
Thomas Flatman, Matthew Skinner	750
Lawrence Cross, Sir Robert Walpole, K. G.	750
Sir Robert Strange, Prince Charles Edward	750
John Donaldson, Mrs. Siddons	800
F. Jean, Countess of Faucenberg	1,100
Samuel Shelley, Lady and Two Children	1,100
Ozias Humphry, Richard, 5th Earl of Dorset	750
Ozias Humphry, Lady Bellingham	1,000
John Smart, Lady Oakeley	1,000
John Hoppner, Countess of Kuston	1,500
Richard Cosway, H. R. H. George, Prince of Wales	1,850
Richard Cosway, H. R. H. Frederic, Duke of York	900
Richard Cosway, H. R. H. Princess Frederica	1,300
Richard Cosway, H. R. H. Duke of Kent	1,150
Richard Cosway, H. R. H. George, Prince of Wales	900
Richard Cosway, Queen Charlotte	750
Richard Cosway, H. R. H. Duke of Sussex	800
Richard Cosway, Lady Augustus Murray	800
Richard Cosway, H. R. H. George, Prince of Wales	750
Richard Cosway, Princess Charlotte of Wales	1,000
Richard Cosway, H. R. H. George, Prince of Wales	750
Richard Cosway, Mrs. Fitzherbert	1,500
Richard Cosway, Mrs. Brownlow North and Son	1,000
Richard Cosway, Mme. du Barry	4,000
Richard Cosway, Baroness Willoughby de Eroshy and Lord Gwydyr	1,150
Richard Cosway, Mrs. Parsons	1,300
Richard Cosway, H. R. H. Prince George of Wales	1,850
Richard Cosway, Jane, Duchess of Gordon	1,000
Richard Cosway, Mrs. Nixon of Jamaica	750
Richard Cosway, Richard Cosway	1,600
Richard Cosway, Countess of Salisbury	1,500
Richard Cosway, Unknown Gentleman	850
Richard Cosway, Lady Duncannon	1,250
Richard Cosway, Lady Abingdon	1,000
Richard Cosway, Lady Elizabeth Foster	1,000
Richard Cosway, Countess of Eglinton	1,350
Richard Cosway, Henry, Prince Lubomirski	750
Richard Cosway, Lady Sinclair	750
Richard Cosway, Sir Walter Scott	750
Richard Cosway, Jane Carwardine	1,500
Richard Cosway, Unknown Lady	2,600
George Engelheart, Countess of Erne	1,075
George Engleheart, The Misses Berry (two portraits)	$1,300 and 1,350
George Engleheart, Mrs. Robinson	950
George Engleheart, Mrs. Pigot	950
George Engleheart, Hon. Mrs. Francis Needham	950
George Engleneart, Mrs. Vernon	950
George Engleneart, Miss Sainthill	1,200
George Engleheart, Mrs. Kensmith	750
Collection of eighteenth-century French boxes of gold, porcelain, and other materials, 96 pieces	160,000
Collection of English and French boxes in gold and other materials, 70 pieces	115,000
Collection of Carnet de Bal and other objects of gold and other materials, ornamented with enamel and jewels, Louis Seize, 40 pieces	30,000
Another similar collection, 116 pieces	87,000
Collection of English and French art objects, boxes, bottles, vases, candelabra, &c., 47 pieces	21,700

SMALL WORKS OF ART.

Porcelains, Watches, and Jewelry in Museum Collection.

The important French porcelains in the Metropolitan Museum were the following:

Group in soft porcelain, "La Jaloux Vaugreville"	$5,000
"Les Mangeurs de Raisins"	4,500
Two Sevres soft bisque figures of well-known models	4,500
Two vases	2,000
Garniture form of three pieces	4,000
Garniture three flower vases, Sevres porcelain	4,500
Two fan-shape vases from Earl of Coventry	3,000
Large potpourri	4,500
Pair of Sevres vases, French eighteenth century	10,000
Two vases and covers in Sevres porcelain	7,000
Sevres vase	4,500
Garniture in five vases in Sevres gilt bronze, Louis XVI	7,500
Total	$213,150

DRESDEN PORCELAIN.

Pair of figures representing Augustus the Strong and Countess Kossell	$2,500
Tall figure of a Bishop	3,000
Pair of figures representing vegetable sellers	2,000
Figures representing shepherd and shepherdess	2,000
Pair of figures	3,000
Set of allegorical figures representing Venus, Neptune, Minerva, and Melpomene	8,000
Figures representing the seasons	8,000
Group of ten separate pieces	30,000
Figures representing flower seller and gardener	15,000
Equestrian figure of Louis XV. as a Roman Emperor	20,000
Turkey cock and hen	12,000
The Quarters of the Globe	12,000
Garniture three large vases and covers	20,000
Large group of German porcelain	12,500
Two Dresden vases with covers, scenes of Chinese life	30,000

Many Valuable Watches.

Mr. Morgan had a collection of watches in the Metropolitan Museum, appraised at $174,450. They include the followin:

A gold repeater, border of pearls, with portrait of Napoleon	$5,000
Musical box in gold enamel, two small watches on the sides	1,500
Small watch, numerals of the dial formed of pearls, watch key covered with pearls	10,000
Watch in form of mandolin mounted with diamonds	3,500
Large enamel watch	7,500
Gold repeater, set with colored stones	6,000
German watch, crystal top, set with diamonds in form of cross	25,000

JEWELS AND JEWELRY IN MUSEUM.

Necklace of nine onyx, opening, and having inside scenes from the life of the Virgin Mary	$5,500
Enameled gold reliquary Virgin surrounded by gold angels, Italian, sixteenth century	7,000
Crystal shrine representing crucifix, Italian, sixteenth century	3,500
Ebony shrine, inclosing painting of the Nativity	4,500
Engraved crystal vessel in form of fish	7,500
Large reliquary with hexagonal crystal plaque, Virgin and Child in cradle	6,000
Two large candlesticks	8,000
Cup and cover of agate	6,000
Statue representing upright figure of Roman Emperor	15,000
Casket, onyx, mounted in silver, gilt and diamond portraits	7,500
Bust of Roman Emperor	5,000
Total	$249,000

GLASS, METAL, IVORY, AND STONE.

Oblong honestone, representing the meeting of Charles the Fifth and Ferdinand of Bohemia, Germany, sixteenth century	$12,000
Copper gilt candlestick	6,000
Four upright brass figures of saints	8,000
Copper gilt plaque, saints in high relief	5,000
Three brass lions crouchinx	6,000
Large wooden screen, carved with sixteen scenes from life and death of Christ	10,000
St. George and the Dragon	7,500
Carved oak group St. Martin dividing cloak with beggar	12,500
Altar screen with Virgin and Child	15,000
Bas relief of Virgin, adoring the Infant Saviour	10,000
Virgin and Child, with four angels, enamel and terra cotta relief	12,000
Enamel terra cotta relief, Virgin and Child, Benedetto da Maine	10,000
Circular Medallion, terra cotta, Madonna and Child, by Donatello, from Martelli Palace in Florence	20,000
Ivory carving of benediction	10,000
Ivory carving; subjects from thirteenth century, French Poem	20,000
Portion of ivory tusk carved with the Ascension, Coptic, seventh century	12,000
Book of gilt metal, "The Passion"	10,000
Rosary of carved ivory	20,000
Fifth century ivory	12,000
Ivory book cover, Virgin Enthroned	15,000
Large group Virgin and Child	10,000
Ivory casket, scenes of mediaeval romance	15,000
Virgin and Child in ivory, Byzantine	10,000
Consular Diptych	15,000
Wooden box, two large carved ivory plaques in front and centres, Byzantine, ninth century	15,000
Two oblong ivory plaques representing St. Peter and St. Paul	14,000
Holy water vessel in ivory, eleventh century	15,000
Wooden casket, ivory plaques	20,000
Large casket and cover in ivory	20,000
Part of saddle in carved ivory, representing cavalier, fully armed	10,000
Wooden casket cover, carved with many plaques	25,000
Ivory pyx, with the twelve Apostles	15,000
Ewer in terra cotta	25,000
Wooden casket, ivory plaques	20,000
Altar piece, carved with bone plaques	25,000
Total	$839,450

RICH HOME ADORNMENT.

The schedule and appraisal of the contents of Mr. Morgan's residence in Madison Avenue shows that he furnished his home with a lavish hand. Many valuable paintings, tapestries and other works of art were mentioned in the contents. An Aubussen tapestry, woven by F. Bouder in 1755, entitled "A French Garden Scene," depicting "Love's Young Dream," was appraised at $50,000. A Savronnerie carpet of the Renaissance period, Louis XIV., was valued at $20,000.

The schedule shows that the wine cellar was replete with rare vintages. The contents were appraised at $44,748, but a 15 per cent. deduction was allowed for leakage, leaving a net value of $38,036. Among the items were 190 bottles of Grand Fine champagne, 1800, appraised at $2,280.

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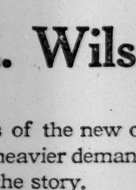

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GIANTS WIN FINAL GAME OF SERIES FROM MATTY'S REDS—YANKEES AGAIN DOWN WHITE SOX

GIANTS WILD AND REDS EVEN WILDER

Fray of the Untamed at Polo Grounds Results in Victory for McGraw's Horde.

CONTEST IS WON IN TENTH

Two Uncanny Tosses of the Sphere Bring Burns Over the Plate with the Winning Run.

Left-handed pitching of the wildest type made the baseball game between the Giants and old Chris Mathewson's Cincinnati Red Stockings at the Polo Grounds yesterday a topsy-turvy affair, with the outcome up to the final instant uncertain as a July day. After Charley Herzog had finished making errors and Rube Benton and Heinie Schulz had completed their day's offerings of wild pitches, it developed that the Giants had won the game in the tenth inning by a score of 3 to 2.

The incidents in the closing chapter went just like this: Georgie Burns, facing the freshly introduced southpaw, Heinie Schulz, whipped a single to left field. Larry Doyle then attempted to sacrifice, and a high bounder spread itself in front of the plate. Tommy Clarke, the Cincinnati backstop, picked up the ball and threw it wildly to first and Burns capered around to third base. Schulz then lost all control of his left arm and dug up the turf with a wild pitch, Burns scoring with the run which broke the 2 to 2 tie.

Manager old Chris Mathewson had his first chance to display that intangible thing called baseball strategy in the ninth inning. At that time the Giants were in the lead by a score of 2 to 1. Matty sent in Fisher as a pinch-hitter, Schneider as a pinch-runner, and Louden as a pinch-hitter. This sudden rush of new faces so surprised Benton and Herzog that they got nervous, and between them they permitted the Reds to tie the score.

Allegiance of Crowd Uncertain.

There were some 6,000 persons present, and they spent the afternoon switching their affections between Matty and McGraw. They groaned painfully at Herzog's fitful work at short and howled with delight at the great support which Roush and Groh accorded Benton.

Both Benton and Mitchell were as wild as unbroken broncos at the start. Each tried hard to be wilder than the other, and Benton proved that he had something on the Reds' veteran southpaw in the prospect. No one was surprised, because all port-siders are expected to be more or less eccentric. In the first inning Benton loaded up the bases but managed to crawl out of the hole. Groh's single and a steal by Roush, Roush stole second and went to third on a wild pitch. Griffith flied to right and Chase got a pass. Benton hit Neale and filled the sacks. Mc-Kechnie forced Neale for the third out.

In the Giants' first Burns walked and Doyle was hit. Mitchell settled down then and the next three batters died without as much as a whimper.

Charley Herzog was inclined to be as untamed as the others, and in the second he fumbled Emmer's bouncer. Emmer went to third on Clarke's single to left. After Mitchell had gone out at first Groh walked, the fourth ball being a wild pitch. Emmer took advantage of Benton's unsteadiness to waltz home. Clarke going to third. Roush rolled to Herzog, and after a game of hide-and-seek, Clarke was overtaken between third and home. Griffith ballooned to Kauff for the third out. Eddie Roush made McGraw feel sorry that he had let him go to the Reds when he broke Benton's one-hit of the second inning by making a great running catch of Lobert's long drive, and he kept up circus performances by grabbing Burns's truant smash in the third.

Chase decorated the fifth inning with a two-ply boner, the left-field fence with one out. Neale fanned and Mc-Kechnie shot a grasser to deep short. Herzog fumbled the ball momentarily and Chase had a strong impression that he could score, so he kept going, for Herzog threw him out at the plate.

Giants Solve Mitchell in Eighth.

The Giants were all but helpless before Mitchell's puzzling shoots until the eighth, when the New York artillery got the range of the visiting southpaw's service. Burns, the first man up in that eventful inning, poked forth a single to centre. With a beautiful slide he annexed second. Doyle skied to Roush. After Herzog had been thrown out at first, Emmer, Davey Robertson cracked a single to right and scored Burns home with the tally which tied the score.

Robertson lost no time loafing on first but immediately slid safely into second, hidden by dust. Daubert was plainly and, without a question, up to Benny Kauff, just as it was on Thursday. Benny caught one on the trade mark and pounded a nice single to right field. Robertson raced home. Griffith decided Kauff was trying to romped around to third. Merkle hoisted to Griffith and brought the session to a close.

Going into the ninth the Giants felt confident that they had the game tucked away, but the disastrous combination of Benton's wildness and Herzog's error gave the Reds a run and tied the score. Fisher, hitting for Mitchell, was safe on Herzog's fumble, and Schneider ran for Fisher. Groh was patient and walked. Roush was thrown out at first, Schneider and Groh moving up. Benton then unraveled a wild pitch which sent Schneider home and tied the count at 2 to 2.

Heinie Schulz, appeared as the Cincinnati pitcher in the ninth and he went the way of most left-handers in the tenth when Burns singled, went to third on Doyle's hit and Clarke's error, and scored on Schulz's atrocious wild pitch. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	2	2	2	0
Doyle, 2b	3	0	1	4	4
Herzog, ss	4	0	0	2	3
Roberts'n, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Kauff, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Merkle, 1b	3	0	0	12	1
Lobert, 3b	4	0	0	0	1
Harlen, c	4	0	0	6	1
Benton, p	4	0	1	1	2
Total	34	3	6	30	18

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 2b	2	2	2	2	2
Roush, cf	5	0	0	5	0
Griffith, rf	4	0	0	3	0
Louden	1	0	0	0	0
Hunn, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Chase, lb	4	0	1	7	0
Neale, lf	4	0	0	0	1
McK'nie, 3b	5	0	3	0	1
Rainer, ss	5	1	0	2	4
Clarke, c	4	0	1	5	1
Mitchell, p	3	0	0	0	1
bFisher	1	0	0	0	0
cSchneider	0	1	0	0	0
Schulz, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	2	7	*27	9

*None out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for Griffith in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Mitchell in ninth inning.
c-Ran for Fisher in ninth inning.
Errors—Herzog (3), Griffith, McKechnie, Clarke (2).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	6	1
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	2

Two-base hit—Chase. Stolen bases—Roush, Doyle, Burns (2), Robertson. Double play—Benton, Herzog, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 11. First base on errors—New York, 2; Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 4; off Mitchell, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Mitchell, 5 hits, 2 runs, in 8 innings; off Schulz, 1 hit, no runs, in 2 innings; off Benton, no runs, 1 hit in 1 inning. Struck out—By Benton, 1 (Neale); by Mitchell, 1 (Doyle). Struck out—By Benton, 4; by Mitchell, 1; by Schulz, 1. Wild pitches—Benton, 3; Schulz. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

New York State League.

Binghamton, 7; Elmira, 0.
(First Game.)
Binghamton, 4; Elmira, 1.
(Second Game.)
Wilkes-Barre, 9; Scranton, 1.
(First game.)
Wilkes-Barre, 10; Scranton, 4.
(Second Game.)
Utica, 2; Harrisburg, 0.
(First Game.)
Harrisburg, 1; Utica, 0.
(Second Game.)
Syracuse, 4; Albany, 0.

American Association.

St. Paul, 6; Milwaukee, 2.
Minneapolis, 7; Kansas City, 2.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
(Ten innings.)
Brooklyn, 9; St. Louis, 5.
Boston, 2; Chicago, 1.
Philadelphia, 5; Pittsburgh, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Chicago, 3.
Boston, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Detroit, 3; Washington, 0.
St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	51	33	.607
Boston	45	35	.563
Philadelphia	47	37	.560
New York	41	43	.488
Chicago	43	47	.478
Pittsburgh	39	45	.464
St. Louis	42	51	.452
Cincinnati	37	54	.407

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	53	38	.582
Boston	53	38	.573
Chicago	50	42	.543
Cleveland	50	42	.543
Detroit	50	45	.526
Washington	47	44	.516
St. Louis	42	49	.467
Philadelphia	19	66	.224

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
(Two Games; First at 1:45 P. M.)
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
(Two Games; First at 1:30 P. M.)
St. Louis at Boston.
(Two Games.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
(Two Games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at Cleveland.

PHILLIES POUND JACOBS.

Get Enough Runs in First Two Innings to Beat Pirates.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Philadelphia drove Jacobs from the box in the second inning today and won from Pittsburgh, 5 to 2. Bender was very effective after the first inning, when Wagner scored on his triple and Hinchman's single. In the second inning the home team scored a run and had the bases filled as the result of a base on balls and three singles. Cooper then took Jacobs's place, but three more runs were scored. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert, cf	4	2	2	0	0
Niehoff, lb	4	0	2	5	1
Stock, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Good'fl, rf	2	0	1	1	0
Whitted, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Luderus, 1b	3	0	0	16	1
Dooin, c	3	0	0	5	0
Burns, c	1	1	2	1	1
Bender, p	3	1	1	3	0
Total	29	5	10	27	10

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Baird, 3b	5	1	0	0	1
Carey, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Wagner, ss	3	1	2	1	3
Hchman, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Farmer, 2b	4	0	1	2	2
Costello, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Jacobs, p	1	0	0	0	0
Schmidt, c	4	0	0	6	1
Cooper, p	0	0	0	0	0
aSchultz	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	2	6	24	10

a-Batted for Cooper in ninth inning.
Errors—Luderus, Bancroft. (2.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	2

Three-base hit—Wagner. Stolen bases—Carey, Wagner, Good. Sacrifice hits—Stock, Bancroft. Sacrifice flies—Good, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. Bases on balls—Off Jacobs, 1; off Cooper, 2; off Bender, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Jacobs, 6 hits, 5 runs in one inning, one out in second; off Cooper, 4 hits, 3 runs, in four innings; off Bender, 6 hits, 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Cooper, 6; by Bender, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

BRAVES DEFEAT THE CUBS.

Final Game of Series a Battle Between Nehf and McConnell.

BOSTON, July 28.—Boston defeated the Chicago Cubs, 2 to 1, in the final game of the series here today. Nehf might have had a shut-out to his credit but for Maranville's error in the fifth the runner eventually scoring. McConnell pitched a fine game for Chicago, allowing only four hits. The score:

BOSTON	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mar'ville, ss	3	0	0	4	3
Evers, 2b	4	0	1	2	4
Wilhoit, rf	3	0	0	1	1
McG'ee, lf	3	0	0	2	0
K'netchy, 1b	3	1	1	10	2
Smith, 3b	3	0	1	2	3
Sch'dgrass, cf	3	0	0	4	0
Gowdy, c	1	0	0	7	2
Nehf, p	3	0	0	2	1
Total	28	1	2	27	16

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider, 3b	4	0	2	4	1
Maun, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Williams, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Saier, rf	2	0	0	1	0
Z'm'man, 2b	4	1	1	1	1
Kelly, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Wortman, ss	4	0	1	2	0
Fischer, c	3	0	0	6	0
Seaton, p	0	0	0	0	0
McConnell, p	2	0	0	0	0
aHeitmann	1	0	0	0	0
bArcher	1	0	0	0	0
Schulte, rf	0	0	1	0	0
cKnabe	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	6	24	6

a-Batted for McConnell in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Flack in eighth inning.
c-Batted for Archer in ninth inning.
Errors—Maranville, (2.) Evers, (2.) Zimmerman, Wortman.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	2

Stolen bases—Smith, Maranville, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Kelly. Sacrifice flies—Gowdy, Saier. Double play—Maranville and Konetchy. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 3; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off McConnell, 4; off Seaton, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off McConnell, 4 hits, 2 runs in seven innings; off Seaton, no hits, no runs in one inning; off Nehf, 6 hits, no runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Nehf, (Williams.) Struck out—By McConnell, 5; by Nehf, 2. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Eason.

RED SOX GET ONE MORE.

Beat Indians and Thus Appropriate Three Out of Four Games.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28.—Boston made it three out of four from Cleveland by winning today, 3 to 2. Every game of the series has been decided by one run. Cleveland got its two runs on a pass to Graney, Speaker's double, and Scott's error. Howard's muff of Barry's fly, Lewis's single, and Walker's double gave Boston two in the third, while singles by Lewis and Gardner, with Hoblitzel's sacrifice, scored the winning run in the eighth. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	3	0	2	3	0
Barry, 2b	3	1	0	2	2
Lewis, lf	4	2	2	3	0
Hoblitzel, 1b	2	0	0	7	1
Walker, cf	4	0	2	4	0
Gardner, 3b	4	0	1	1	3
Scott, ss	4	0	2	3	1
Cady, c	4	0	0	4	2
Shore, p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	32	3	9	27	12

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf	4	1	2	1	0
Chapm'n, 3b	2	0	0	2	4
Speaker, cf	4	1	1	1	1
Roth, rf	3	0	3	2	0
Gandil, 1b	3	0	0	10	0
Wambs'ss, ss	4	0	2	3	5
O'Neill, c	3	0	0	4	1
Daly, c	0	0	0	2	0
Howard, 2b	3	0	1	2	3
Gould, p	3	0	0	0	2
aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
bTurner	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	9	27	16

a-Batted for O'Neill in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Gould in ninth inning.
Errors—Wambsganss, Howard, Hoblitzel, Scott.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	9	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	9	2

Two-base hits—Speaker, Howard, Scott, Walker. Stolen bases—Speaker, Roth. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Gandil, Barry, Hoblitzel. Double plays—Chapman and Gandil; Chapman, Howard, and Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Boston, 6. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Gould, 2; off Shore, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Gould, 9 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; off Shore, 0 hits, 1 run in 9 innings. Struck out—By Gould, 4; by Shore, 3. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 3; Atlanta, 1.
Nashville, 1; Memphis, 0.
Nashville, 4; Memphis, 0.
Birmingham, 6; Mobile, 0.
Little Rock, 6; Chattanooga, 5.

WHITE SOX RALLY IN NINTH FUTILE

Shawkey Has a Moment of Weakness, but Recovers in Time to Save Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The White Sox were meek and harmless for eight innings today. In the ninth they rebelled against the thraldom of Shawkey's fine pitching, tried to throw off the yoke, and in short order became a menace to New York's peace of mind and well-being. They were called to order in time, however. Their eleventh-hour scoring jamboree was snipped off when Shawkey, who was wavering, summoned his reserve strength, stopped their rally half way to fruition, and pitched the crippled but dauntless Yanks to another victory. The score was 5 to 3.

The victory gave the Yankees an even break for the series, and, as the White Sox are supposed to be spurting just now, that wouldn't be a bad performance for the New Yorkers even if they had been able to marshal their full strength for the battles. Opponents may or may not be able to make the Yanks release their hold on first place, but if they do the Yankees will be still fighting when they let loose. This Yankee outfit is one with hearts of oak.

Shawkey was careful and calculating, and went about his work with conspicuous skill, although with a considerable expenditure of energy. He applied himself carefully to every batsman, and on such a hot day the physical and mental strain of that sort of pitching was no insignificant item. Except for a base on balls—and he gave that because he didn't choose to give Eddie Collins a good ball to bang at—Shawkey's pitching in the first seven innings was practically perfect.

Not a hit was made off him until the eighth, and until the ninth inning he handled the local pennant aspirants without giving them scoring chances greater than microscopic. In the first, second, third, fifth, sixth, and seventh innings none of them reached first base.

The first hostile hit was made in the eighth, and in the ninth Shawkey was ransacked freely. Four hits and an error let in three runs before an out had been encompassed, but here Shawkey pulled himself together and stopped the foray. It was a peculiar game he pitched—invulnerable for eight innings, then a decided weakening, then a quick, strong recovery.

Shawkey also did well with the bat. So did Chick Gandil, who made the first move in two scoring rallies, and so did Homer Miller, the outfielder who was recalled from Baltimore to patch up a shaky outfield. His reappearance in secret circumstances was garlanded with cheers. He gave stability and speed to the outfield which it lacked without a regular centre fielder, and he was a factor as an offensive agent. He was up four times, walked once, made three hits, stole a base and batted in two runs. It was his birthday, which may have had something to do with it. Sunrise this morning brought Miller to the twenty-eighth milestone.

The Yanks hit three pitchers more or less. They gathered eleven hits actually, ten officially. Nunamaker made the first in the third inning, a two-bagger, which mingled to right and scored the catcher.

None of the Sox was on base until the fourth inning. Murphy led off in this session, and Oldring dropped a perplexing fly to Baumann. Murphy let fly with a throw to that angle which was wild as any hawk, and Nunamaker continued his flight to the plate. Shawkey skedaddled to third and Pratt probed Nunamaker's safe-conduct for a single over Collins which scored Shawkey.

The Yanks made two runs off Clcotte—the same gentleman who held them to one hit by Detroit yesterday in the eighth inning, and they needed one of them in their pennant-seeking business. Oldring walked and Gedeon singled. Schalk made a wild throw which Gedeon's second, allowing Oldring to trudge home, and Boone singled through Weaver and scored Gedeon.

Felsch doubled in the eighth with none out, but Schalk and a couple of emergency hitters could not bring him home.

Murphy, Weaver, E. Collins, and Jackson all fell on Shawkey for singles in the ninth. Collins's hit scored Murphy. Jackson's was a long drive through the box which Peckinpaugh stopped, but in trying for a force play at second which he had no chance to make, threw past Gedeon. Weaver ran home, and Gedeon, who covered the ball, stood discussing the outlook with Peck. Collins edged forward and then darted to the plate.

Fournier and Felsch greatly relieved the strain in the second half, Jack Lapp purged his old clubmate for a base hit, and John Collins rolled to Boone, who stepped on third for a force. The score:

NEW YORK	AB	R	H	PO	A
Miller, cf	4	0	3	2	0
Baumann, lf	5	0	0	2	0
Ppaugh, ss	5	0	0	4	3
Pratt, 3b	4	0	2	1	1
Oldring, rf	4	1	1	2	0
Gedeon, 2b	4	1	1	0	4
Boone, 3b	4	1	1	1	4
Nu'maker, c	4	2	2	5	0
Shawkey, p	4	1	2	0	2
Total	37	5	10	27	10

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Murphy, rf	4	1	1	2	0
Weaver, 3b, ss	4	1	1	0	4
Collins, 2b	4	1	1	2	4
Jackson, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Felsch, cf	4	0	2	0	0
Fournier, 1b	2	0	0	3	0
Schalk, c	3	0	0	5	3
Lapp, c	1	0	1	0	0
Terry, ss	2	0	0	1	4
Leibold	1	0	0	0	0
Faber, p	0	0	0	0	0
bJ. Collins	1	0	0	0	0
Williams, p	2	0	0	0	2
Cicotte, p	0	0	0	0	0
McMullin, 3b	1	0	0	1	1
cLynn	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	6	27	13

a-Batted for Cicotte in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Faber in ninth inning.
c-Ran for Lapp in ninth inning.
Errors—Peckinpaugh, Oldring, Murphy, Ness, Schalk.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	5	10	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6	1

Two-base hits—Nunamaker, Felsch. Stolen Bases—Gedeon, Miller. Double play—Weaver, E. Collins and Fournier. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 8. First on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 1; off Williams, 1; off Cicotte, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 7 hits in 7 runs in 6⅓ innings; off Faber, 1 hit, no runs, in 1 inning; off Shawkey, 6 hits, 3 runs, in 9 innings. Struck out—By Shawkey, 3; by Williams, 2. Time of game—Two hours and four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Dineen.

BROWNS CLEAN UP SERIES.

Take Fifth Straight Game from Athletics by Score of 8 to 6.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—St. Louis made a clean sweep of the five-game series here with Philadelphia by winning today, 8 to 6. A batting rally by the visitors in the ninth netted four runs and forced Groom to retire after two were out. The score.

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton, lf	4	3	2	1	1
Austin, 3b	2	2	1	0	0
Miller, rf	3	1	1	0	0
Sisler, 1b	4	0	1	6	0
Pratt, 2b	3	0	1	5	4
Marsans, cf	4	0	0	5	1
Severeid, c	4	0	0	3	1
Johnson, ss	4	1	2	5	7
Groom, p	4	1	0	1	1
Koob, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	8	7	27	14

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lawry, 2b	5	1	2	0	3
Walsh, rf	4	1	1	2	0
Strunk, lf, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Lajoie, lf	5	1	0	1	0
McInnis, 1b	4	0	2	11	1
Witt, ss	3	1	1	5	5
McElwee, 3b	4	1	1	0	2
Pichich, c	4	1	1	3	1
Sheehan, p	3	0	1	1	2
aKing	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	6	11	24	14

a-Batted for Sheehan in ninth inning.
Errors—Austin, Johnson, McInnis, Witt, (2.) McElwee, Sheehan.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	6	11	4

Two-base hit—King. Three-base hits—Shotton, Sisler. Stolen bases—Johnson, Shotton, Lawry. Sacrifice hits—Shotton, Austin. Sacrifice flies—Pratt, Strunk. Double play—Johnson, Pratt and Sisler. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Sheehan, 2; off Groom, 3; off Koob, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Sheehan, 7 hits, 5 runs, in 8 innings; off Groom, 11 hits, 6 runs, in 8 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Sheehan, 3; by Groom, 1. Passed ball—Severeid. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Evans.

CASEY'S BAT SAVES DAY.

Stengel's Blow Breaks Tie and the Robins Down Cardinals by 9 to 5.

That almost-forgotten bit of baseball poetry, in which the mighty Casey struck out, was revived and disrupted yesterday afternoon at Colonel C. H. Ebbets's baseball park in Brooklyn, where the Robins downed Miller Huggins's clan in a thrilling game by the score of 9 to 5. Every baseball enthusiast is perfectly familiar with the manner in which the Casey of the poem fanned the air with the sucks full, but yesterday as the hopes of 5,000 Brooklyn fans rested on Casey Stengel in the eighth inning—Casey did not strike out.

He responded in the pinch with a wallop that sent two very much-needed Brooklyn runs across the plate, and virtually won the game. The eighth session began with a 5-to-5 deadlock. Mike Mowrey opened activities with a clean single to right field. Ole Olson, replacing Ollie O'Mara at short, then followed with a sacrifice, and McCarty, the next Brooklyn batter to face Jasper, who replaced Steele in the second inning, almost knocked Betzel down with a hot grounder in the direction of third base. The Cardinal player recovered quickly, but threw wild to Gonzales at first, and McCarty rested safe on the initial station.

Robinson, believing that Wheezer Dell had done a day's pitching, yanked him out to make room for Casey. Stengel drew hushed "Ah's" from the comparatively small crowd when he took a healthy swat at the first ball offered by Jasper and missed. He thought the second was to his liking, but fanned the air again. Quite perturbed, he stepped away from the plate to collect himself and get a firmer grip on his bat. Then he dug his spikes into the ground and met the next offering squarely on the nose. The sphere traveled to left field for a triple, and scored Mowrey and McCarty with the runs that broke the tie. That proved enough to win the game for the Robins, but they were not content, and added two more tallies to their collection before the end of the inning.

Stengel, who rested on the third sack after walloping in the two runs, went home on Jimmy Johnston's long fly to Smith in centre field, beating the throw to the plate easily. Jake Daubert then came through with a bubble over the right-field fence, and scored when Zack Wheat sent the ball carroming off J. Miller's shoes back of second base. Zack's wallop went for two bases, but this did not satisfy the Dodger, who raced around third when Smith was returning the ball from short centre, threw wild to Hornsby. Snyder backed up the play, however, and retired Wheat.

Both managers took out the twirlers who started the game. Jack Coombs began for Brooklyn, but was replaced, after five runs had been scored in the second inning, by Dell. Marquard pitched the ninth frame for Brooklyn. Steele started for St. Louis, but was replaced by Jasper, with one out and two runners on base, in the second inning, and pitched the game.

Four hits, bunched with a wild throw by Zack Wheat on Gonzales's hit to left field, and a base on balls gave the visitors their five runs in the second frame. Manager Robinson's fighting nine came right back in their half and evened the score with a variety of singles and doubles, interspersed with a free pass to first, given to Hy Myers. From then until the eighth it was a pitchers' battle. Then the Casey incident took place. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston, rf	4	1	1	4	1
Daubert, 1b	4	1	2	11	0
Wheat, lf	5	0	1	0	0
Cutshaw, 2b	3	0	0	3	2
Myers, cf	3	1	2	0	0
Mowrey, 3b	3	2	2	2	2
Olson, ss	3	1	3	4	2
McCarty, c	4	1	1	4	2
Coombs, p	0	0	0	0	0
aO'Mara	0	1	0	0	0
Dell, p	2	0	0	0	0
bStengel	1	1	1	0	0
Marquard, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	9	13	27	11

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf	3	1	0	1	0
Gonzales, 1b	3	0	1	10	1
Smith, cf	4	0	0	3	0
J. Miller, 2b	4	1	1	1	4
Hornsby, ss	4	2	2	2	3
Wilson, rf	2	0	0	2	0
Snyder, c	4	1	2	6	2
Betzel, 3b	4	1	3	1	1
Steele, p	0	0	0	0	0
Jasper, p	2	0	1	0	2
cLong	1	0	1	0	0
dButler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	10	24	15

a-Ran for Coombs in second inning.
b-Batted for Dell in eighth inning.
c-Batted for Jasper in ninth inning.
d-Batted for Jasper in ninth inning.
Errors—Betzel, Wheat.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	9	13	0
St. Louis	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	2

Two-base hits—Miller, Daubert. (2.) Wheat, Olson. Three-base hits—Stengel, Betzel. Stolen base—Cutshaw. Sacrifice hit—Olson. Sacrifice flies—Wilson, Johnston. Double play—Johnston and Daubert. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Brooklyn, 9. Passed ball—Snyder. First on error—Brooklyn. Bases on balls—Off Steele, 1; off Jasper, 3; off Coombs, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Steele, 3 hits, 3 runs, in 4⅓ innings; off Jasper, 7

GRIFFIN IS BEATEN AT LONGWOOD

LONGWOOD COURTS SEE MORE UPSETS

Griffin, Conqueror of Williams and Pell, Is Beaten by Armstrong in Hard Match.

KUMAGAE DEFEATS NILES

Nippon Star Wins Five-Set Contest —Eastern Doubles Final to be Played Today.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 28.—The unexpected asserted itself with two-fold force in the Longwood tennis tournament today. Clarence J. Griffin of California, whose sterling play earlier in the singles event vanquished both Richard Norris Williams, 2d., and Theodore Roosevelt Pell, came to grief this afternoon at the hands of Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia, former Pennsylvania State champion, with the score 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4. The other upset was brought about by Ichiya Kumagae of Tokio, New York State champion, who lowered the colors of Nathaniel W. Niles, Boston's most promising entrant in the tournament. The swarthy Japanese won a five-set encounter in the fourth round at 6—4, 2—6, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.

The final round of the Eastern doubles championship was reached today, the two teams which will fight it out for the honor of going to the preliminary doubles tournament in Chicago being Willis E. Davis and George M. Church and Theodore Roosevelt Pell and R. Norris Williams 2d.

In the upper half of the singles draw William M. Johnston has advanced to the semi-final round, the bracket being gained by a victory over Craig Biddle of Philadelphia this afternoon, the national champion winning in straight sets at 6—4, 6—1, 7—5. The other semi-final round bracket lies between Watson M. Washburn and George C. Caner. In the lower half one semi-final bracket will go to the victor of the Joseph J. Armstrong-Irving C. Wright match, and the other is between Ichiya Kumagae and the winner of the third-round match between Charles S. Garland and A. Ingraham.

Victories Are Unexpected.

The two surprises which cropped out today took the spectators by storm. There was not any well-grounded belief that the favorites Griffin and Niles would be defeated, even though hard matches were predicted. Griffin and Armstrong started their match yesterday and played two sets on the rain-soaked courts when a halt was called. With each having won one set, the match was continued from that point today.

Armstrong, in taking one set from the Californian yesterday, showed a fair degree of strength, but it was impossible accurately to gauge the intrinsic worth of his play because of the untoward conditions. That there was real merit in his game was evidenced in the third set played this afternoon. Griffin was only slightly off his game at the outset. There was in evidence much of the excellence which won him victories over Williams and Pell, but Armstrong was in fine fettle and the best that Griffin could offer was topped by something a little better.

The Californian battled fiercely to hold the laurels which the tournament has given him, but with Armstrong at the supreme moment of his tennis career there was nothing but defeat for the San Francisco player. Griffin was not quite as sure of his net attack as usual, and a number of times he made errors off both forehand and backhand when near the barrier. His service, too, bothered him, for he could not get the first ball to go true, and the slower second did not offer formidable difficulties to Armstrong.

Griffin tried all his strategy, the strongest asset of his play, in attempting to stop Armstrong, but the Philadelphian would not be stopped. It was simply a case of Griffin, one of the headiest players in the country, being outguessed. There were repeated times during the match when Griffin sent a cross-courting stroke into his opponent's territory, only to have Armstrong make a wonderful get and send back a stroke that aced Griffin. The Philadelphian also had a knack of sending disconcerting lobs against his California opponent. They were not high, just popping over tantalizingly out of reach of Griffin, who was in the forecourt, and more often than not they fell safely with no chance of a return. Armstrong's placement strokes also stood out prominently.

Armstrong Gets Three Straight.

After the first set of the afternoon had reached 3 all Armstrong forged ahead, taking three straight games, one of them a long deuce encounter. In the next set Armstrong took the lead at 3—2 by breaking through Griffin's service, but in a deuce game Griffin returned in kind and the set was 3 all. Griffin led at 5—4 and 6—5 and then Armstrong's service was broken through for the winning game after he had led at 40—30. The game went to deuce and the Philadelphian contributed the last point to his opponent by double faulting. The last set was a bitter struggle, but after it had reached 4 all Armstrong closed it out to his credit.

Niles and Kumagae determined their contest practically on the basis of a baseline game. Both came to the barrier when there were good openings, but at other times they stayed in the back court. The Japanese was confident of his forehand and backhand strokes and as the Nipponese had the ability to prolong the rallies to almost any length, Niles eventually had to succumb.

Earlier in the day Niles had advanced to the fourth round by winning from Richard Harte of Harvard. This perhaps weakened him somewhat for his match with the sturdy Jap. At any rate the last set found the Bostonian showing every sign of fatigue. Service did not play a big part in this contest between Orient and Occident. Neither Niles nor Kumagae was expert enough to take the full advantage that service usually means.

There was some thrilling tennis here and there, both the Jap and the Bostonian making spectacular shots that roused the many spectators to enthusiasm. Niles took the lead in every set. In the first, which Kumagae won, Niles had the advantage at 3-1, only to have the crafty Jap come through with three straight victories, gained by sharp placing that drew Niles out of position. The set closed to the advantage of the Oriental when he took two deuce games.

Niles Wins Second Set.

Niles established a lead of 3-1 in the second set, but this time the Jap was not so fortunate. He took only one other game before Niles gained the victory. Again in the third set Niles was leading at 3-1, but, as in the first set, Kumagae ran off the next three games and the lead was never wrested from him. Niles was refreshed by the seven-minute rest after the conclusion of the third set, and he romped away with the next encounter. Niles was playing on nerve more than strength in the last set. He tried for a quick ending and did get a two-game lead, but fatigue was fast overtaking him, and Kumagae, who showed not the slightest sign of the hard match, made off with five straight games, in which Niles could offer only feeble resistance.

Two games later the Oriental had scored his most notable victory since he came to this country, and probably the most notable of his tennis career. Niles is the sixth ranking player of the country, and Kumagae has never before played one of such high place in a tournament competition. Griffin, who has three times been defeated by the Jap, is ranked seventh.

The two doubles teams which reached the final round played two matches today. Pell and Williams had a hard fought round match against Wallace F. Johnson and Joseph J. Armstrong, and almost met with defeat. They won their semi-final round match from Charles S. Garland and William S. McIlhroy in straight sets.

Church and Davis romped away with both of their matches and are pronounced favorites over Pell and Williams in the final tomorrow.

The point score and summaries:

Ichiya Kumagae vs. Nathaniel W. Niles.

FIRST SET.

Kumagae	0	4	4	5	4	4	2	5	5—37	—6
Niles	4	6	2	6	3	2	1	4	3—34	—4

SECOND SET.

Kumagae	1	1	4	2	0	4	3	1	1—16	—2
Niles	4	4	0	4	4	0	5	4	4—25	—6

THIRD SET.

Kumagae	1	4	1	0	5	4	4	2	6	4—40—6
Niles	4	0	4	1	1	3	2	2	4	1—35—4

FOURTH SET.

Kumagae	2	4	1	4	4	1	4	4	2	4—24—2
Niles	4	6	4	6	1	4	2	6	3	3—46—6

FIFTH SET.

Kumagae	2	1	4	5	4	4	2	4	3	0—30—6
Niles	4	4	1	2	3	2	0	4	0	0—20—3

SINGLES.—Third Round—Nathaniel W. Niles, Boston, defeated Richard Harte, Harvard, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, 10—8.

Fourth Round—Watson M. Washburn, New York, defeated Edwin P. Larned, New York, 2—6, 10—8, 8—6, 6—4; Joseph J. Armstrong, Philadelphia, defeated Clarence James Griffin, San Francisco, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4. Ichiya Kumagae, Tokio, defeated Nathaniel W. Niles, Boston, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.

Fifth Round—William M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—1, 7—5.

EASTERN DOUBLES — Fourth Round.—Charles S. Garland and William S. McElroy, Pittsburgh, defeated Francis T. Hunter and James S. O'Neale, New York, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4, 6—4; Theodore Roosevelt Pell and R. Norris Williams 2d, New York, defeated Joseph J. Armstrong and Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5; R. C. Seaver and G. T. Putnam, Boston, defeated J. W. Wheelwright and G. A. Lyon, Boston, 6—4, 6—4, 3—6, 4—6, 6—0; George M. Church, New York, and Willis E. Davis, San Francisco, defeated F. G. Sullowav and J. G. Nelson, Boston, 6—0, 6—1, 6—4.

Semi-final Round.—Theodore Roosevelt Pell and R. Norris Williams 2d, defeated Charles S. Garland and William S. McElroy, 6—1, 6—2, 7—5; George M. Church and Willis E. Davis defeated R. C. Seaver and G. T. Putnam, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1.

WILLIAMS TO HEAD TEAM.

Will Lead Eastern Tennis Players in Intersectional Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 28.—Richard Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, former national tennis champion and member of the successful American Davis Cup team in 1913, heads the Eastern team which will meet the leading Western players in an intersectional tournament at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I., on Aug. 4 and 5. The selection of the team which will oppose the Westerners was made here tonight by a committee consisting of Julian S. Myrick, President of the West Side Tennis Club; Edward Shease of the Longwood Cricket Club, and Craig Biddle of Philadelphia.

Williams's teammates will be Frederick B. Alexander, the veteran New York player, and former internationalist; Karl Behr, another New Yorker, who last year beat Maurice E. McLoughlin in the final round of the Seabright tournament; George M. Church of Yonkers, N. J.; Western and Northwestern champion; Nathaniel W. Niles of Boston, and Watson M. Washburn of New York, former Metropolitan champion. There will be only five singles contest in the intersectional tournament, so that one of the six selections will be a substitute. Washburn or Niles probably will be the reserve player.

MAN BEATS BEHR AT NETS.

Reaches Third Round in Tennis Tourney at Edgemere.

After being delayed for three days by rain, the annual invitation tennis tournament of the Edgemere Country Club began yesterday on the courts at Edgemere, L. I., with a number of well-contested matches in the singles. All of the first and second round contests were disposed of.

Walter Merrill Hall, No. 10 on the national ranking list, received one of the hardest fights of the afternoon from young Harold Taylor, the Brooklyn schoolboy, who carried the veteran to 6—4, 6—4. Alric H. Man, Jr., defeated Allan H. Behr by 6—2, 6—2 in the second round. After winning from G. H. Rees by 6—2, 6—3, in the first round, Arthur S. Cragin was defeated in the second round by Arthur MacPherson by 6—3, 0—7.

MISS HANDY IS WINNER.

Captures Staten Island Tennis Doubles with Mrs. Pouch.

Experience counted strongly yesterday in the victory of Mrs. William H. Fouch and Miss Edith Handy over Miss Helen Bogert and Miss Madeleine Lea in the final round of the annual doubles tournament of the Staten Island Ladies' Club, decided on the turf courts at Livingston, S. I. Mrs. Pouch and Miss Handy won in straight sets by the score of 6—3, 6—4. The final match of the singles tournament, which will bring together the Middle States champion, Miss Ina Kissel, and Mrs. Robert Le Roy, was postponed until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Most of the play in the doubles final was in the back court. There were frequent and long exchanges and, although Mrs. Pouch and Miss Handy excelled, the Misses Bogert and Lea played hard all the time and did not yield a game without keen resistance.

FOSTER ELIMINATES FOX.

Reaches Semi-Finals in Westchester Title Tennis Tourney.

Herbert W. Foster, the Yonkers junior tennis player, yesterday won his way into the semi-finals of the Westchester County championship tournament being conducted on the courts of the Park Hill Country Club at Yonkers, by defeating Frederick Fox in the third round at 9—7, 6—3. George King, the former Columbia champion, was also a winner in the third flight, taking the measure of F. Clarkson in handy fashion at 6—1, 6—1.

The first and second rounds of the mixed doubles were decided, but the Tournament Committee has no hope of clearing up the finals before tomorrow, at the earliest.

Hartzell Released to Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—In exchange for Elmer Miller, whom Manager Donovan of the Yanks took away from the Baltimore club, Roy Hartzell, the veteran outfielder, has been released to the Oriole organization. Hartzell was one of the oldest members of the Yankee club, coming to New York in 1910.

Black Adder Wins in England.

WINDSOR, England, July 28.—The Royal Borough Handicap Stakes of $2,500 was the feature race at the July meeting which commenced here today. The big event was won by Colonel Hall Walker's Black Adder, with Bullock in the saddle, who beat J. Dawson's Jack Annadale, ridden by Steve Donoghue, by a head.

Henderson Hurt on Mat.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 28.—Mort Henderson, known as "The Masked Marvel," badly injured his shoulder in his wrestling match with Henry Irslinger, holder of the Lord Lonsdale belt, here tonight. Henderson had the better of the match during the seventeen minutes on the mat. Referee Lew Bailey of Philadelphia, however, forfeited the match.

MARSTON REACHES FINAL AT EKWANOK

Baltusrol Golfer Beats Campbell in Keen Match and Will Meet Wheeler Today.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 28.—The gallery was at least momentarily thrilled in the feature match of the semi-final round of play for the First President's Cup at the Ekwanok Country Club this afternoon between Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol and N. S. Campbell of the Agawam Hunt Club. Campbell, who eventually lost the match and was one down from the first green, played a one at the 137-yard eleventh hole.

The cup at this hole is quite visible from the tee, and there have been several ones made there in the club's history, but never before has the feat been performed in competition. Marston was out in 38 to his opponent's 39, and was one up at the turn. Both were poor at the tenth, which Marston won six to seven. Campbell's feat at the eleventh brought the lead back to a single hole, but his elation at the one perhaps cost him the twelfth. He also failed to run down his nice chance for a three at the fourteenth, so when Marston took advantage of his errors at the fifteenth the Baltusrol man was dormie three.

At the sixteenth, which is 420 yards long, Marston was over the green with a drive and an iron, and Campbell won. However, nothing could save the match against Marston's birdie three at the seventeenth. In the other end of the frame Nathan Wheeler of Brooklawn came through the day with flying colors. His opponent this afternoon was R. S. Worthington of Shawnee, and going at a 77 clip Wheeler won by 4 up and 3 to play.

Marston is rather the favorite for tomorrow's thirty-six hole match. He won the cup one year ago, was medalist this year, and has improved his game every day this week.

The best ball foursome contest this afternoon resulted in a tie at 74 between Hamilton K. Kerr of Greenwich and Gilman P. Tiffany of Mohawk, as one pair, and C. H. Gardner of Agawam and C. B. Buxton of Huntingdon Valley, as the other pair, in the playoff Kerr and Tiffany were victorious. The summary:

FIRST THIRTY-TWO. (for First President's Cup.)—Third Round—R. S. Worthington, Shawnee, beat C. H. Gardner, Agawam, 3 and 2; N. Wheeler, Brooklawn, beat P. W. Whittemore, Country Club, 4 and 3; N. S. Campbell, Agawam, beat G. P. Tiffany, Mohawk, 2 and 1; M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, beat H. K. Kerr, Greenwich, 2 and 1.

Semi-Final Round.—Wheeler beat Worthington, 4 and 3; Marston beat Campbell, 3 and 1.

BEATEN SIXTEEN.—Third Round—George E. Morse, Rutland, beat R. Catlin, Richmond County, 6 and 5; C. J. Bellamy, Springfield C. C., beat C. Amory, Essex County, 5 and 3; C. S. Clark, Ekwanok, beat R. W. Brown, Country Club, 2 and 1; Clark Burnham, Garden City, beat W. G. McKetcht, Baltusrol, 4 and 2.

Semi-Final Round.—Morse beat Bellamy, 4 and 3; Clark beat Burnham, 6 and 5.

THIRD SIXTEEN.—Semi-Final Round—H. C. Keith, Brockton, beat F. B. Jennings, Jr., Mount Anthony, up. Cook, Arcola, beat H. Gardner, Buffalo, beat J. T. Gilmer, Mount Anthony, 2 and 1.

FOURTH SIXTEEN.—Semi-Final Round—E. H. Cooke, Arcola, beat R. G. Wright, Buffalo, 5 and 4; Frank Crocker, Alpine, beat C. S. Read, Apawamis, 3 and 1.

FIFTH SIXTEEN.—Semi-Final Round—R. W. Henderson, Knollwood, beat H. M. Cowperthwaite, Apawamis, 4 and 2; C. D. Cooke, Arcola, beat George Platt, Rutland, 5 and 4.

COOK TAKES GOLF PRIZE.

Defeats Paul by Narrow Margin in Carpet Trade Tourney.

The two-day tournament of the Carpet Trade Golf Association, held on the links of the Hackensack Golf Club, drew to a close yesterday, and when Horace T. Cook journeyed to Trenton last night he took with him the chief trophy of the tourney, which he won by the narrow margin of 1 up from G. A. Paul of New York. The match was close from start to finish, neither player leading by more than a single hole at any time.

The New York player had the distinction of being in the lead for the greater part of the journey, but Cook was content to trail behind during any part of the round provided he was allowed to lead at the psychological moment—when the last putt was holed out on the home green. This was exactly what happened, and a putt for a 3 on the eighteenth green won the match for the Trenton golfer, while Paul was making a forced march into the rough to recover an over-ambitious tee shot. The card of the match was as follows:

Cook, Out	5	3	3	6	6	5	3	3	6	—40
Paul, Out	5	4	3	5	6	4	3	3	6	—39
Cook, In	5	4	5	3	3	4	5	3	3	—35—75
Paul, In	6	4	3	5	4	4	6	3	4	—37—77

In the consolation final for the beaten four of the first eight J. Fitzgerald and C. Shartenburg took their medicine and played an extra nine holes, Fitzgerald winning one up, twenty-five holes. In the final match of the second eight the committee decided that one extra hole was enough, Cleary winning from Tobey, one up. In the third eight the nine-hole extra lap loomed up so formidably that J. E. Hubbard capitulated on the ninth green and defaulted his match to C. P. Cochran.

The four-ball foursome event was won by Rosenthal and Raser with a net score of 107 for thirty-six holes.

WILL RESUME POLO TODAY.

Great Neck and Meadow Brook Will Play Title Game at Pier.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 28.—Foot polo and hitting the ball on horseback were as near to the real game as the conditions permitted today at the Point Judith Polo Club. Morgan Belmont was the most active of the practicing polo'sts who used the small field, while those who tackled the game on foot included Raymond Belmont, F. S. Von Stade, W. P. Hulbert, E. W. Hopping, C. Fleischmann, and Quincy A. Shaw, 2d.

The Polo Association tournament will be resumed at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow with the match between Great Neck and Meadow Brook for the senior championship. There will be a second game if the ground is not cut too much, but, in view of the uncertainty, no definite calls have been sent to any teams to be ready for it. It is believed that the ground will endure the senior championship without being put out of condition for the many games it will be needed for during next week. Devereux Milburn and C. C. Rumsey arrived this evening. The others of the two teams are here except H. P. Whitney and Louis E. Stoddard, who will arrive in the morning.

Handicaps for Atlantic Y. C. Race.

The allowances for the handicap classes of Gravesend Bay in today's regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club have been announced by John R. Brophy, the handicapper, as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

	P. C.		P. C.
Joy	0	Careless	10
Saginaw	9¼	Ramea	10
La Cubana	10	Jeunette	15½

SECOND DIVISION.

Loafer	0	Wenonah	6
May	1½	Wahkan II	14
Oriole	2½	Fram	18½
Frances	5½		

THIRD DIVISION.

Sunbeam	0	Alcyon	12
Mavourneen	1½	Bug II	13
Spider	3		

COLONEL HAMMERS AT THE PACIFISTS

Tells Boy Soldiers They Are Merely a Collection of "Nice Old Women."

FOR AN ARMY OF 250,000

Thinks Men Untrained to Fight for the Country Are Unfit to Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 28.—Pacifists are "creatures" and "old women" and the officers and enlisted men of the United States army and navy are the very best Americans in this country, in the opinion of Colonel Roosevelt, as stated in his speech to the boys' camp at Fort Terry Tuesday afternoon, which he released for publication today.

The Colonel further asserted that every citizen in this country should be made to take a course of military training which would equip him to join the colors when the call came. There should be a regular army of 250,000, he stated, and with Roosevelt vigor declared that "the man who isn't fit to fight for his country isn't fit to vote."

After congratulating the youthful soldiers for their spirit of loyalty to the country, the Colonel said:

"But I want you to remember this, that no words amount to anything if they are not translated into deeds. The longer I have lived, the greater horror I have felt for mere oratory that is not turned into action whenever the need for action arises. I am glad that you boys should have the opportunity of seeing the officers and enlisted men of the army. I have always borne testimony and shall always bear testimony to my belief that, on the whole, the very best Americans in this country are the officers and the enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States. They are the men to whom I take off my hat. I come a long way from doing it to some of their civilian fellow-countrymen.

"Every now and then you boys, in after life, will hear some amiable creature announce that this country does not need any trained men because a million armed men will spring to arms between sunrise and sunset. You boys, from your own experience, can tell the length of the spring they would have to take."

He Colonel said such a training was the best thing in the world for the youth of the land, as it teaches them responsibility and to know how to obey orders. In regard to the quickness of obeying orders he related a little anecdote regarding the time he was with his regiment in the Spanish-American war. His regiment was quartered next to a regular army regiment a few nights after the Guasimas fight, and just before the soldiers turned in a sergeant of the regular army was heard calling down a "rookie," who had failed to obey orders, in this fashion:

"Now, young man, when I tell you to jump, jump like an electric battery was under you. This ain't no second volunteer picnic. This is war; plain old American war."

Hitting the pacifists again, the Colonel said:

"We hear every now and then from nice old women of both sexes that the United States need not ever fear any enemy; that it is too big, and prosperous to be afraid of anybody. Well, six years ago while I was traveling through Belgium I met a prominent Belgian philanthropist who said that Belgian would never need universal military training service, that such training was a temptation to militarism and that his country was so prosperous and industrious that it would never need it. I wonder where that poor fellow is now?

"I have no use for the brawler or the tough. If I can get at him I will hurt him. But I have less use for the sissy or the coward. I feel inclined always, and often obey the inclination, to tell my professional pacifist friends that the man that is not willing to fight for his country isn't fit to vote."

The Colonel was generously cheered by the embryo soldiers.

POLICE OUST THUGS FROM STRIKE ZONE

Continued from Page 1.

which one man was killed had been caused by strikers. He said he had received an unsigned letter from a man asserting that he had seen a striker remove the cotter pin from the airbrake of the car a short time before it struck the subway pillar.

An employe of the company later asserted that the rails approaching the switch where the accident happened had been greased by strikers, but this could not be confirmed. Acting Inspector Richard O'Connor of the Fourteenth Inspection District made an investigation, but came to the conclusion that no one but the motorman, who was killed, had been to blame. The man lost his head, it was said, as his car gained speed on the sharp decline at that point and turned the controller the wrong way, throwing on all the power. An investigation by Coroner Healy failed to show that strikers had interfered with the mechanism of the car.

Mr. Maher saw Mayor Mitchel and repeated his prediction that there would be trouble on all the transit lines of the city if uniformed policemen were not placed on the cars of the Union Railway Company.

"I told him that this was the only way the spread of the trouble could be checked," said Mr. Maher later. "He promised me to have a talk with Police Commissioner Woods and see what could be done. He said he was anxious to prevent disorder and damage to property, but that the Police Department was not willing to take sides."

The police meantime had taken precautions to protect the cars of the company and its passengers. Sixty-five mounted and twelve bicycle policemen, in command of two Lieutenants and three Sergeants, were ordered to follow cars, to see that they were not attacked by strikers. Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger stationed policemen at the barns of the Third Avenue Company, in Amsterdam Avenue, between 125th and 129th Streets; at the barn in Manhattan Street, at 129th Street and Third Avenue, in Sixty-fifth Street, between Second and Third Avenues; in Tenth Avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets, and at 3 Corlears Street.

Police on Waiting Orders.

All off-duty men at the stations in the Bronx were ordered on reserve, and the force of detectives under Captain Andrew Wines was doubled. Inspector Schmittberger said that reports received by him had left little hope that a strike of the employes of the Third Avenue Company could be avoided. He directed all precincts to adhere rigidly to the rule that off-duty men be placed on reserve duty, beginning at 4 P. M. About 3,000 policemen were affected by the order. About 900 policemen are on their vacations, and these will be called back, he said, if the labor trouble should spread.

The accidents, collisions, and disturbances during the day gave the police plenty of work. A mob of fifty strikers stopped an east-bound Tremont Avenue car near Jerome and Tremont Avenues and shattered its windows with stones. The motorman, conductor, and a few passengers speedily deserted the car. Policemen dispersed the crowd, but made no arrests, and the car was run back to the barn by a strikebreaker summoned from headquarters.

A truck piled high with merchandise was driven across the rails in 138th Street near Brown Place, and the trolley wires were dragged down. Not many cars had been running on that route, but even these were put out of commission. So many cars jumped the tracks and had collisions that count of them was lost at police headquarters. An east-bound Tremont Avenue car rammed an auto truck at Tremont and Park Avenues, and both were badly damaged. Strikers or their sympathizers added to the trouble by running up to the damaged car and twisting the trolley pole out of shape.

Strikers Stone a Car.

Three hundred men stoned a car at Prospect and Westchester Avenues, but by the time reserves from the Morrisania station reached the spot none of the strikers were to be seen. A report that 200 strikers were on their way to the barns of the Third Avenue Company caused the police to make another trip. Ten men were arrested when the police discovered hundred of persons piling stones and other obstructions on the rails on the line running along Southern Boulevard, between 143d and 149th Streets. The men were discharged, however, for lack of evidence when arraigned before Magistrate Ten Eyck in Morrisania Court. Small riots started at frequent intervals near the Tremont Avenue barn but were broken up by the police.

Members of the union, in the meantime, were busy distributing 3,800 circulars among the employes of the Third Avenue Company, calling on them to join the strike and attend the mass meeting at the Lyceum, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, at 8 o'clock this evening. Mr. Maher said these circulars, although addressed to Third Avenue men, also had been distributed among the employes of the New York Railroad Company, the Interborough. The circulars read:

Brothers—For years we, the Third Avenue Railroad employes, have been denied the right of organization, and therefore denied the right of collective bargaining. The result is that we are working today for a wage far below what we are entitled to. You are no doubt aware that a great number of your fellow-employes over the different parts of the system have organized and have presented the following demands to the officials of the company:

First—The right of the employes to join the union without interference of any kind by the company.

Second—An average wage of five cents an hour above the wage prevailing June 30, 1916, with a one-year scale, which would make the scale thirty cents an hour for the first year service, and thirty-three cents an hour after one year service.

Third—The employes of the company to meet with the committee representing the organization of the employes to agree upon working conditions for the future.

These demands, if secured, will bring to us a part of what we are entitled to, and there is no question but that they can be secured if every employe upon this system will unite with us who are making the struggle.

There will be a mass meeting held on Saturday evening, July 29, at the Lyceum, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, the meeting commencing at 8 P. M., and continuing until morning.

We earnestly plead with every employe of the system to attend this meeting and join with us, feeling assured if you do success will crown our efforts in a short time. In this struggle we have the backing of the Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway Employes of America, which has a membership of over 80,000, with contracts with various street railway companies in the United States and Canada. These contracts exist in Boston, Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, San Francisco, Toronto, and other cities of like importance. In addition we are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, of which we have the co-operation and support.

Signers of Petition.

The appeal was signed by S. Hoey, President of the Yonkers local; Edward Walsh, President of the New Rochelle local; Edward Judge, President of the Kingsbridge division; Patrick Farrell, Secretary of the Kingsbridge division; Thomas Green, Secretary of the West Farms division, and Thomas Clorethy, President of the West Farms division. The circular said in a postscript that New York was the only city in the State where railway men were not organized.

The union also circulated appeals to the residents of the Bronx and the public for indorsement of its fight for better wages and the right to organize. Acting Borough President John G. Borgstede of the Bronx announced that he would try to arrange a conference between the street car company and its employes. Business men and taxpayers of the Bronx said they would lend their support to any movement that would bring the strike to an end. Mr. Mahon, the international President of the carmen's organization, said at the Continental Hotel, the headquarters of the strikers, that no settlement would be considered that would not include the employes of the Third Avenue System, with its subsidiary companies.

District Attorney Martin of the Bronx made a tour of the strike zone during the day. He said his office had no action in mind affecting the strikers or company. Along with other residents of the Bronx, Mr. Martin had received a circular scattered about by the union, charging the Union Railway Company with having imported professional strikebreakers "to terrorize the strikers and cause disturbances."

The strikers held meetings in the morning and afternoon at their halls at Courtlandt Avenue and 151st Street and Fordham Square, where speeches were made by Matthew J. Higgins of Boston and Peter J. Rooney of Worcester, Mass., international organizers of the Carmen's Union. Higgins was placed in charge of the strike in the West Farms section and Rooney of the Kingsbridge section.

One of the many persons arrested during the day was Roland McAdams of 4,205 Third Avenue, a well-known builder of the Bronx. McAdams, who has lived in the Bronx for thirty years, was fined $5 by Magistrate Duel in West Farms Court on a charge of disorderly conduct. Detective Quaine arrested him at Fordham Road and Webster Avenue as he was leaving a north-bound Webster Avenue car. Two men said to be strikers had attacked the conductor of the car and the detective accused McAdams of having had a hand in the trouble.

POLICE ASSAULT AN INNOCENT MAN

Four Plainclothes Men Attack Supposed Graft Case Worker.

VICTIM KNOWS ASSAILANTS

Gives Their Names to the Prosecutor, Who Says He Will Lay Matter Before Grand Jury.

In the course of his investigation of police graft, District Attorney Swann learned yesterday of an assault which four plain clothes men were charged with having made on a man whom they mistook for one of the witnesses in the present inquiry.

The victim, whose name the District Attorney declined to divulge at this time, said he would file a formal complaint against the policemen within a few days. The names of the accused men are known to the Prosecutor, and action will be taken against them as soon as their victim recovers from his injuries and is able to appear before the Grand Jury.

The assault, according to the District Attorney, came about in this way: For the last ten days the prosecutor has been seeking to lure into the jurisdiction a witness who could be of great service as a source of information. This man is supposed to know many details of the alleged operations of Detectives William J. Enright and David Foley, and is said to have been an agent af Enright's in the Tenderloin. He was a member of a notorious vice organization in the underworld known as the "Little Combination," as distinguished from another association called the "Big Combination," which had for its motto "Live and Let Live."

Immediately after the graft investigation began this man left the city, but was located in Atlantic City. Last Friday Assistant District Attorney Smith learned that the man intended to arrive in New York on Saturday evening, so on that evening he sent another witness who knew the man to meet him at the Twenty-third Street ferry and put a subpoena in his hand.

The District Attorney's agent waited at the Twenty-third Street ferry for more than an hour and then went into a telephone booth to call up Assistant District Attorney Smith and tell him that the man had not come as expected. While he was in the telephone booth he saw a man whom he immediately recognized as a Central Office detective come into the cigar store, look at him, and rush out. As the detective left a stranger walked in and occupied the adjoining booth.

Several minutes later a taxicab drew up in front of the store, and four plainclothes men jumped out. According to the District Attorney's spy, they rushed in, grabbed the innocent man out of the next booth, gave him a terrible beating, and arrested him on the pretense that he was wanted as a witness in connection with a murder case. Assistant District Attorney Smith learned that he was discharged in the Magistrate's court on Monday.

An investigation of this occurrence yesterday has convinced District Attorney Swann that the detectives were really after the spy, and were determined to give him a beating because he was giving information to the Grand Jury.

To insure the safety of three women witnesses who are now in Sullivan County, Assistant District Attorney Smith said he would send bodyguards to escort them to New York on Monday when they will testify before the Grand Jury. One of these women has already charged a detective with assaulting her, while the other two alleged that they had been threatened.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Roi Cooper Megrue's comedy, "Seven Chances," was produced last night in the Stamford (Conn.) Theatre by David Belasco. Mr. Belasco himself was present to supervise the performance, and after the customary number of curtain calls appeared before the curtain and bowed. The play will be presented in the Cohan Theatre Tuesday night, Aug. 8.

Willard Mack's comedy, "Broadway and Buttermilk," with Blanche Ring in the stellar role, will be produced Monday night in the Savoy Theatre, Asbury Park. The following Monday it will begin its New York engagement in the Maxine Elliott Theatre.

A feature on the Strand program tomorrow will be a diagrammatic moving picture illustrating the battle of the Skagerrak between the British and German battleship squadrons. The charts were prepared by a naval expert and show the manoeuvres of the two fleets as described by Sir John Jellicoe in his Admiralty statement.

Louise Giering, who has appeared in various dramatic productions, has signed a contract with the National Photoplay Corporation and will make her first screen appearance in a picture entitled "Maryland."

SUNDAY MAGAZINE BINDERS.

To hold twenty-six numbers of The New York Times Sunday Magazine and Review of Books; a strong, handsome cloth binder; price, $1.25 by mail. Remittance with order. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

5,000 AT CIVIC CONCERT.

Henry Weldon Is the Soloist in the Orchestral Society.

With an audience of 5,000 persons, the sixth of the Civic Orchestral Society's concerts took place last night in Madison Square Garden. The program comprised Goldmark's "Sakuntala," Overture, the Andante from Beethovea's First Symphony, the Overture to Wagner's "Rienzi," Chabrier's "Rhapsody," "Espana," the Andante Cantabile from Tschaikowsky's string quartet, Op. 11, and Strauss's waltz, "Roses from the South." Henry Weldon, bass, the soloist, sang an aria from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable."

This combination worked out less interestingly than any of Mr. Rothwell's previous programs. Goldmark's agreeable overture was played in a way to bring out its points. In the case of the movement from Beethoven's symphony even those who feel that "reminiscence hunting" against a composer is only equaled for ineptitude by quarreling with a conductor's tempos, may have thought that Mr. Rothwell played it at a pace that made it sound rather listless. This is the first time a single movement from a symphony has been given at these concerts. The ever-popular andante cantabile from Tschaikowsky was, on the other hand, very delicately and charmingly done, and the audience clamored vainly for an encore.

Mr. Weldon, who has been heard with some favor here with the Century Opera Company, did very well with his Meyerbeer aria, but not quite so well with Mefisto's Serenade from "Faust," which he sang as an encore.

The program for next Tuesday evening is to be devoted to Wagner's works, with Mme. Gadski as a volunteer soloist in numbers from "Tannhauser" and "Tristan."

McCLURE MUST RETURN.

Publisher Has No Option but to Sail on the Philadelphia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 28.—In regard to the statement made yesterday by S. S. McClure, the New York publisher, that there was no restriction on his movements here, the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES is informed on good authority that the Government has given him no option but to return to America. He sails on Monday on the Philadelphia, whose departure has been delayed until then.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1916.

THE LOOK BEFORE THE LEAP.

Jan. 17, 1917, the country is to get a report from the joint committee of ten Congressmen upon the entire question of railway regulation, with Government ownership and operation of public utilities generally as an alternative. The appointment of the Commission is in itself admission that something is wrong with regulation as it is practiced, and to that extent a straw to show which way the Congressional mind inclines. This Congress is not the one to take such action. According to the unsuitable arrangement, this Congress will legislate for a full session after its successor has been elected, and between January and March there is time to receive and act upon this report. The subject is important enough to be voted upon before it is legislated upon, but there can be no consideration of this report before November, and there will not be another Congressional election until 1918, for the session which begins in 1919. The composition of this committee is not such as to justify regarding its conclusions as final. No provision is made for representation of the railways, or of the public. The committee is representative exclusively of the lawmakers, whose regulation of railways has given them as much embarrassment as it has the country. Travelers will remember what trouble their baggage gave them under the Cummins bill to regulate rates upon live stock. The author of that bill meant no harm, and has stoutly contended that he was willfully misunderstood. However that may be, his little bill tied the rate question up in a snarl from which the Interstate Commerce Commission delivered it with difficulty and after many months of litigation. Representative ESCH will be remembered in connection with the amendment of regulation which was to make all right, and did make it so wrong that the end is not yet. Mr. BRANDEGEE of Connecticut is the only Eastern member. It is not invidious to say that the section from which he comes is entitled to more than one among ten. Arkansas, Nevada, Iowa, Wisconsin, and other States in their class are not entitled to decide how railways should be regulated, and whether the United States should plunge into Government ownership upon a six months' inquiry into the practice of twenty-nine years. During that generation of time the legislators have had it all their own way. Every doubtful point has been taken against the railways.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has asked for all the laws it wanted to enable it to solve the difficulties it experienced. At the culmination of the experiment forty-one railways are in receivership, and railway construction is at the lowest ebb since the civil war. At this point those responsible for the latest phases of the work are to investigate it and report upon another experiment of even more portentous proportions. It is all the fault of the railways, of course. It would never do to ask their advice. They are capable of any crime, and whatever is good for them is bad for the public interests. They are guilty in this particular case of inspiring this investigation as a plot to substitute Federal regulation exclusively for the existing constitutional Federal regulation of interstate commerce and State regulation of intrastate commerce. Mr. BRYAN says so in The Commoner. Will the public let the politicians run away with the subject? Or will the electorate take control, as it did in Missouri, and correct at the polls the errors at the Capitols? The tariff, banking, and trust questions are not settled, but they are less acute than the railway question. Whoever is the next President, and whatever party controls the next Congress, the railway question has the capacity to overshadow minor phases of the other leading questions with which the country is familiar.

ELECTION PREPARATIONS.

There are sure signs that this is a Presidential year in the sequels to the passage of the pork bills, including some not recognized as such. Here, for example, is The New Orleans Item summoning the farmers of Louisiana and Mississippi to demand that a farmers' loan bank shall be established in New Orleans. If New Orleans loses a farm bank after losing a Federal Reserve bank, what hope can there be for the Administration? The Item has discovered that no Representative at Washington is attending to the matter, but that the President is besieged by Congressmen from the Eastern and Western States. The Item sarcastically suggests that Louisiana should be represented in Congress by the graduating class of the Girls' High School. The political barometer is as low in Louisiana as the thermometer is high on the Mexican border and in Washington.

The Augusta Chronicle is equally alive to the leading issues of the Presidential campaign. It is demanding that the voters of Georgia and Carolina shall hold a "nitrate plant convention." That explains just what is meant, and sounds better than using the name of any political party. It is impossible to say that the Savannah River is not the best place for a power plant to extract nitrates from taxpayers' pockets; there is no bad place to put such a plant, and the greater the expense the better—locally. Tennessee is up and doing in behalf of the Muscle Shoals proposition. There is $10,000,000 of wealth above each acre. Who can doubt it? Everybody knows there are 33,000 tons of usable nitrates up in the air, over each and all of the Muscle Shoals acres, as certainly as there is gold in sea water. Nobody cares what the nitrates cost the Treasury. Witness the law passed Tuesday to make everything produced under Government management costly by penalizing methods of efficiency. Also worthy of mention is the cutting on Wednesday of the first $5,000,000 slice of the $75,000,000 road pork, and the signing of the $42,000,000 River and Harbor bill. Certainly this is a Presidential year. Just as certainly this is hot weather politics. In the silly season campaigns are carried on in this manner. But there is a future.

THE PRICE OF DEFENSE.

The army appropriations have inevitably been greatly increased by the sudden transportation of a large body of troops to the Mexican border. The call for the troops was necessary. Indeed, it should have been made, not under the Hay law, but under the Federal Constitution, to repel invasion, two months before it was issued. Doubtless the cost of the quick equipment and transportation of the troops was larger than it would have been if the War Department contained more men of experience and administrative skill. Experience begets skill, and there is reason to believe that the department will get plenty of practical experience in the future. The cost of the extension of land defenses, however, would have been very large in any event. Large sums must be expended on aviation, on coast defense, and on the development of the field artillery.

We have been foolishly neglecting defensive measures, and now we must pay for our neglect. We can afford to pay. Perhaps the huge total of the Army Appropriation bill, nearly $314,000,000, may be somewhat curtailed in conference. Not a dollar, however, should be stricken out of the appropriations for practical naval extension. We need all the warships, all the munitions, all the officers and men the Senate has provided for. The fight on the Naval bill is pending. That on the Army Appropriation bill comes later. All the influence of the Administration may be needed to save the Naval bill, but its defeat would be shameful.

MEGALOMANIA AND NEMESIS.

The chorus of German Professors that has hymned German superhumanity so long has died away of late. Short rations and the uneasy consciousness of disaster may have diminished the confidence of these gods of the choir. But Professor VON STENGEL of the University of Munich, an expert on international law to whose sanctities the German Government is so devoted, strikes up the true professorial note in a statement to the Dutch Pacifist League:

> The whole war up to date has shown that Germany has been chosen by Providence to lead all other peoples. We shall march at their head and bring them to abiding peace. For this mission we have the force, and also all the spiritual gifts, and we are the crown of the whole of civilization.

This is the gospel that has been preached by German men of science, men of letters, philosophers, anthropologists, educators, most sonorously of all by the Kaiser, the master and epitome of all accomplishments and all knowledge. It has been taught in the schools, disseminated in books that have had innumerable editions, and has become an accepted and unquestioned truth. By it a great and noble people has been led on a fatal path.

> "The German is the finest type of "homo sapiens, and this is true both "physically and intellectually." "The "civilization of the world is chiefly "due to the Germans." "The Ger"mans must inevitably conquer the "world." "The Teutonic races are "masculine, the Latin races are femi"nine. Marriage is inevitable." Upon such meat doth Kaiserism feed. The illustrious HAECKEL some years ago calmly advocated the extrusion of the inhabitants of Mesopotamia, Syria, and Asia Minor from their lands, to be expropriated by the superior race. "We Germans are the rock," said the Kaiser in one of his multitudinous exaltations of speech and homilies to mankind, "upon which GOD will be enabled to found the civilization of the world." And so the incredible, continuous diapason of megalomania runs. In the face of the present situation this unconscious irony of Professor VON STENGEL is almost macabre:

> The whole world, and especially the neutral nations, have only one means of profitable existence. It is to submit to our guidance, which is superior to all others from every point of view. No people has more widespread or higher ideals and sentiment than we, and no one under our rule need worry about his rights.

It is curious that no German Professor, amid this series of vauntings that seem to call for a pathological explanation, has bethought him of Nemesis, the Greek goddess of Fate, daughter of destroying Night, avenger of wrongs, punisher of overweening pride. Great and fortunate rulers sought to propitiate her, fearing the excess of their own fortune, dreading to be cast down as marvelously as they had been raised to power. Roman Generals implored her good offices after victory for the same reason. Learned Germany, official Germany, imperial Germany, military Germany, forgetting all moderation, puffed up with pride, has invited for years the punishment of the "distributer" of justice, the scourge of arrogance, the pursuer of wrong. The day of the German Nemesis seems not remote.

FITZGERALD AND THE STATE.

The New York delegation in Congress is bigger and weighs less than that of any other State. New York is the Empire State, and is outweighed in the councils of the nation by sparsely populated sagebrush States in the West and tiny States in the East. The reason is that these States pay some attention to their Congressional representation and this State doesn't. Being a Congressman is a business, and it takes time to learn it. Other States first try to get men of the kind they want for the job, and then keep them at it until they have learned the trade and become useful. There was a time when Maine, with four Representatives, had more influence in Congress than any other State. New York, however, reserves all her scrutiny for Presidential, Gubernatorial, and Mayoralty candidates and pays more attention to the nomination of a Sheriff or County Clerk than to that of a Congressman. If by accident she does get a good Congressman she does not display the pride in the fact that Delaware or Wyoming takes, and often she does not keep him at the job.

JOHN J. FITZGERALD of Brooklyn is not only the most important figure in the New York delegation, which is saying little, but one of the leaders of Congress. He is Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, one of the greatest in the House. He won his place there by merit. He is the only Northern man holding an important Chairmanship, and he holds it because the Southern men who control the House recognize his abilities. His responsibility is great, and he has discharged the duties of his office with credit to his State and benefit to the nation. He is not merely the only New York Congressman who is a national figure, but he is a man whose loss would be felt by the nation.

In the East, South, and West, when they get such a man in Congress, they keep him there as a matter of State pride, if nothing else. Here it is actually an argument against him that he has been there so long; it is "somebody else's turn." Besides, FITZGERALD, in his faithful discharge of his duty as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, has saved money to the country, even where that money would have been spent in his district. So there is a fight against him, and the politicians in the Seventh District are undertaking to deprive the State and nation of his services so that some one of their number may have the title of Congressman and $7,500 a year for two years. No other issue is involved. The matter is one that does not affect alone the Seventh District or the Brooklyn politicians therein, but the nation and the State, and this ignoble attempt is directly against their interests. It should be defeated, and if there is either local pride or sense of responsibility in that district, it will be.

A DISCOURAGING DECISION.

Judge Advocate General CROWDER'S decision in regard to the status of the National Guard under the new military law may be subject to revision. If it is to stand, the nation has been put into a pretty plight by the machinations of Mr. HAY of Virginia and his confederates in the concoction of the clauses of the Military bill relating to a so-called federalization of the militia. General CROWDER declares that while the act of June 3 provides that the organized militia when drafted into the Federal service is available for an offensive campaign on foreign soil, the operation of that provision is restricted by other laws, especially the Volunteer act of 1914, which empowers the President to raise volunteers only when Congress has authorized him to do so. He also strangely complicates the situation by his assertion that as enlistment in a volunteer army is wholly voluntary the President could not compel the National Guard to enter such an army. In other words, the Judge Advocate General ignores all the profound reasoning, all the judicial decisions by which the Hay plan for the payment of the National Guard by the Federal Government and its reconstitution as a national force were supported.

The act of federalization, therefore, if this decision stands, will have become as impotent, within two months of its acceptance, as its fiercest opponents said it would be. It is most unfortunate. So far as the National Guard is concerned, it has responded nobly and effectively to the President's call. That some of its members are disappointed to find that their stay on the border is probably to be devoted only to drill and patrol work is of small consequence. The militiamen are human. Regular army men do their fair share of complaining. There is nothing in the present mood of the National Guardsmen to justify discouragement. The fact that some of the States have not provided their full quota of troops is no cause for alarm. If the Hay act survives they will rise to the occasion. The present mobilization of the guard should in time bring the organized militia of all the States in line. The training the men will receive in border service will be invaluable. We may set aside all the complaints of mismanagement as unimportant. The Government has bungled in handling a large number of troops at short notice, and the work of transportation and equipment has been slow. But all these defects can be remedied, and if there was reason to believe that the federalization of the militia was an assured fact there would be cause for congratulation that so early an opportunity had come to put it into practice.

But, obviously, federalization is not an assured fact. The Judge Advocate General is not alone in the opinion that the State troops are still State troops and that the authority of the President over them has not been materially altered by the profusion of words in the Hay bill. Therefore it seems likely that the work of HAY must sooner or later be undone, that the militia must be restored to its old status, and the defense of the country provided for by the establishment of an army of trained citizens under Federal control to reinforce the regular army in time of peril. The officers of this citizen army would always be regular army officers, its government would in no way concern the States. That was the Garrison plan, that was the Chamberlain plan. GARRISON and CHAMBERLAIN were defeated by HAY, now Judge of the Court of Claims, and the skillful operations of a National Guard lobby, with the result, if General CROWDER is right, that the country has been badly fooled and the organized militia put in a false position.

A CASE FOR DISCIPLINE.

Mr. JOHN M. PARKER of New Orleans, the surviving name on the National Progressive ticket, is expressing sentiments in the highest degree painful to instructed and docile Progressives and that merit sharp rebuke from the Commander of the Faithful at Oyster Bay. Of many pestilential errors, as they must seem to a converted Progressive, uttered by Mr. PARKER in a speech at the Crystal Springs Chautauqua on "Political Reform," it is more than enough to mark for reprobation these:

> A party is an instrument for the purpose of carrying into effect a governmental principle. Parties are manmade. Governmental principles are eternal. The party is a means, but governmental principles are the ends. When the party abandons the principles for which it was created, citizenship owes no further allegiance to the party, but owes allegiance to the principle only.

A party is a means of gratifying personal malice by "beating TAFT" or trying to "beat WILSON." The eternal principles of Progressivism terminated, for all good Progressives, with the nomination of Mr. HUGHES. When the Progressive Party, by order of its creator, abandoned the principles for which it was created and flopped to Mr. HUGHES and "the crooks" of 1912, every good Progressive owed no further allegiance to those principles, but owed allegiance to Mr. ROOSEVELT and the Republican Party.

One more unseemly remark by this Pelican sinner against the light:

> No European monarch rules more despotically than many of our political bosses, and millions of thinking Americans do not propose to be blindly dictated to by these same bosses.

Flat mutiny and treason. Mr. ROOSEVELT has hunted with Mr. PARKER in happier days among the Louisiana canebrakes. Now it is his melancholy duty to hunt his fellow-huntsman. Political bosses! Mr. PARKER'S temerity is astounding.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Error Easily Pardonable.

For some rather mysterious reason, alluringly psychological in its nature, people are not prone to ridicule or denounce the Weather Bureau for mistakes like the one it made Thursday night in its confidently lugubrious prophecy that yesterday would be rendered by heat and humidity as nearly intolerable as have been so many of its recent predecessors. Yet prediction could hardly have gone further astray than it did then, for, as it turned out, yesterday in this vicinity was about as nearly perfect as a Summer day could be.

The clouds had rolled away sufficiently to reveal a brilliant something up in the sky that was promptly recognized by our older inhabitants as the once familiar and justly celebrated sun. There was a snappy little breeze, the temperature was as low as it has any business to be at this time o' year, and, while presumably there was some humidity in the air, like a well-behaved vermiform appendix it sent along our sensory nerves no intimation of existence. Had the error been the other way—a forecast of fine weather followed by weather of the worst sort—then, indeed, remarks about the bureau would have been made by all and sundry, and while the remarks might have given evidence that the makers had received religious training in early life, they wouldn't have proved its durability anything like as much as could be desired.

The few who noticed the prognosticator's truly egregious blunder will promptly forget it, but never, never, never will be lost to memory, though not at all dear, the no greater departure from accuracy that allowed to come unheralded the most outrageous storm that ever marred the solemn ceremony of transferring the distribution of Federal offices from one man's hands to another's. Why the Weather Bureau was caught then, not napping or fast asleep, but in a state of deep and sterterous coma, has never been explained to the satisfaction of anybody except the forecasters themselves. This time they have some fair to good excuses. By all the rules of meteorology, yesterday should have been humid and hot. The "wave" of that quality had not passed, as is shown by its persistence, even now, to the westward of us.

Our relief was a special dispensation—something from the sea, unpredictable and scientifically illegitimate. Really, the mistake didn't count on the score.

Surprised by Amateur Efficiency.

A German officer captured in Picardie is quoted, more than plausibly, as having expressed, in commenting on the British advance, profound astonishment that so much could have been done by "an army of amateurs." There spoke the "professional" after his kind and all his kinds!

The man who has devoted a large part of his life, exclusively, to the learning and practicing of any art—or of any industry, for that matter—is almost invariably under the delusion that through all that time he has been advancing in proficiency, and that he has arrived at a degree of mastery not to be attained in any other or shorter way. The truth may be, and often is, that the professional ceased to progress not long after his period of instruction turned into a period of practical application, and that ever since he either has been standing still or has been retrograding.

Men who can go on learning and improving indefinitely, or even well into old age, are highly exceptional; most of them reach the limit of acquisition, and do as well as they ever will whatever it is their vocation to do, soon after what passes for the stage of apprenticeship. It is said that no scientist who was over 45 when the "Origin of Species" appeared accepted DARWIN'S theories as sound, and chess players know that it's not interminable practice or study of the books, but natural aptitude for the game, that makes the Morphy or even the Staunton.

Of course some training is essential to efficiency of every kind, in war as in peace, but it wasn't NAPOLEON'S few years at an excellent military school that enabled him to beat so many Generals as well taught as himself and much more experienced. Doubtless the British Army can fight as well now as it would after ten or twenty years more of drill, and current happenings indicate that its "amateurs" need ask no odds of the German "professionals." The "professional" does know his business vastly better than the "amateur" properly so called, but he doesn't know it better than the man who is an amateur only in the professional's estimation.

A Dubious Right Exercised.

In putting to death a British merchantman Captain because he, a year ago and while in command of another ship, not the one on which he was captured, tried to ram a German submarine, the Germans have made what they themselves will see in time as a grave tactical error.

It will vastly increase the bitterness of British animosity against them, and to no purpose whatever, for they cannot imagine that it will have the slightest effect in the way of frightening other British Captains, and so making safer German submarines and their crews.

The episode will not create such general horror as did the shooting of EDITH CAVELL, but even those who are neutral in the only sense that anybody can be neutral as regards this war will feel that the act so severely punished was one deserving of no such penalty. The Government orders under which the Captain acted, if he did act as charged, were the product of a form of warfare that has been justified only by the Germans—a form of warfare that has been characterized by the rest of the world with all the harshness that language makes possible.

The submarine, so used, is an outlaw in the judgment of civilized people. The shadow of the Lusitania hangs over it, and will never lift.

The Deutschland's Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of your paper of July 25 I read a letter to the effect that the German undersea boat Deutschland flew the flag of the Imperial German Navy, and that the crew wore the German naval uniform. I am sure the writer of this letter was not very well acquainted with either the naval or the merchant flag of Germany. If he was he would not have written such a letter. The German merchant flag is made up of horizontal stripes of black, white, and red. Pictures printed from photographs show the Deutschland flying this flag, and Captain Koenig wearing a cap like those used by the merchant sailors of the North German Lloyd ships.

VERNON W. HOGAN.
Jersey City, July 25, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed a letter from one of your correspondents stating that in all the photographs yet shown of the Deutschland the flag of the Imperial German Navy is flying in the breeze, and her officers and men wear the German naval uniform. Some photographs of the Deutschland, now before me, plainly show the ship flying the flag of the German Merchant Marine, and the crew wearing uniforms which do not in the least resemble those of the Imperial German Navy.

F. BREYMEIER.
South Orange, N. J., July 25, 1916.

Handicaps of Two Children.

Jimmy is 11 and Dorothy is 9. Jimmy has a bad curvature of the spine and worries because he cannot romp like the other boys. Dorothy, a child of really brilliant mind, has outgrown her strength, is intensely nervous, and stammers badly. Two attractive young Americans they are, with handicaps that can and must be overcome to make normal "grown-ups" of them. The Charity Organization Society has interested two physicians at the clinic, who will give these children special treatment. Only money for carfare and small expenses incidental to the treatment is needed. The society appeals for $50, which it is hoped will be sufficient to meet these expenses for both until cured. Here is a splendid opportunity to accomplish a definite result. Those who would like to help these youngsters to a better start in life may send gifts to the society's office at 105 East Twenty-second Street. Prompt acknowledgments will be made.

The following gifts sent in response to a previous appeal are acknowledged with thanks: Mrs. Edgar S. Auchincloss, $5; C. S., $1; H. E. Joy, $5; F. B. N., $1; C. K. H., $5; G. F. M., $5; L. M. Wayland, $2; Mrs. C. W. Wetmore, $10; J. S. S., $10; Mrs. H. D. Joy, $3; Cash, $5; Mrs. F. G. Roebuck, $5; "T," 50 cents; S. C. Lowenstein, $10; Mrs. B. Sondheim, $5.

POULTNEY BIGELOW'S FLAG.

He Prefers It to Any Other and Objects to Having It Burned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What have I done that I should be classed with those whose religious creed teaches them that it is noble to destroy the little that is left of American institutions? The Secretary of an organization called the "Bouck White Defense Committee" appeals to me for moral and financial support. She says that those unbalanced aliens who staged an auto da fe for the American flag are martyrs—"are fighting the fight of all of us," &c. The letter closes: "I shall be glad to receive a check from you!"

In the name of civil liberty and law, let this check soon be provided by the municipal police. Let us not wait until the dog-day thermometer drives to overt acts the many semi-sane who regard Bouck White as a martyr and the American flag as a rag to be dragged in the dirt like a Belgian treaty with Germany. Roger Casement lost his reason through tropical heat and Fenian politicians. His insanity consisted in looking upon the flag of Prussia as a better emblem of liberty than that of his own country. Bouck White is more radical. To him all flags are as snakes to the man who has delirium tremens.

Of course the man of simple mind would recommend all such as do not like this country to go elsewhere. But this is so simple as to be overlooked by our Congress. In the meantime, however, as one of many who prefer the American flag to any other—not excepting that of the Hun or the Hibernian—let me urge upon those who hold office as guardians of decent society to keep under lock and key all professional flag desecrators until this hot wave subsides.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.
Malden-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., July 27, 1916.

Solidarity of Sex a Myth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent who recently disputed your editorial comment that "there is no such thing as a woman's vote, no solidarity of sex," believes that "there wouldn't be a distinctively woman's vote if there wasn't a distinctively man's vote." There is no distinctively woman's vote anyhow.

This illustrates the cardinal error of the suffragists. They have always imagined that one sex competes with the other in the world's work. The fact is that the average man, as well as the average woman, is united to some member of the opposite sex by stronger ties than any that exist between man and man or woman and woman. Not only does this apply obviously to the seven to eight adults in every ten who are married, but it applies all along the line of family relationship. The average man has a more tender feeling for his mother than for his father, for his sister than for his brother. Some scientists even claim that children "take after" their parents according to opposition of sex, the daughter more from the father and the son more from the mother. No one can deny that favoritism in a family, where it exists, is nearly always between a parent and a child of the opposite sex.

What woman will not desert her dearest chum—to whom she has sworn eternal devotion—for some mere man? What man will not give up the company of his own sex for that of the woman he loves? Go to the parks, theatres, anywhere—what do you see? "Solidarity of sex"? No. Nine-tenths of the groups you see will be associated members of the opposite sexes, the majority of them in couples, and more interested in each other than in anything that concerns the fate of man or woman as a sex.

This "sex antagonism" and "sex solidarity" talk is nothing more than the product of bachelor brains and imagination. The antagonism has no existence except under abnormal conditions where a man or a woman hates the opposite sex because of personal failure to attract some member of it.

J. S. EICHEBERGER.
New York, July 19, 1916.

Proper Use of National Airs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with a feeling of satisfaction that I read the letter entitled "The National Air with Meals." I have been told that a leader of a military band would be court-martialed if he allowed the national airs to be played as parts of a medley. Whether this is true or not, an ordinance should be passed forbidding the leader of an orchestra or musical society of any kind to play our national airs as parts of medleys or with variations, whether at a dance, at restaurants, or in church services. A suitable fine should be the penalty. We are training our children to respect the flag and to love our nation; we are agitating the Americanization of the immigrant whose first impressions are lasting and who comes trained to respect things national, yet we allow ourselves and others to be put into awkward situations of uncertainty of action, and sit at the time we feel we should be on our feet, or stand and appear absurd in our own eyes as well as in the eyes of others while the tripping cadences are nimbly rushing along or are submerged and again appear in a variety of time and spirit—uncertain as to the ending. Our national airs should be heard frequently and familiarly, but in martial character and in all simplicity. There should be no suggestion of uncertainty. Then the first chord will instantly bring every one to his feet with a magnetism that is irresistible.

Mrs. HAMILTON FORD ALLEN.
Washington, Penn., July 21, 1916.

A Perplexing Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A most perplexing question has occurred to me. Why cannot a man who wants to work do so, and why is there something apparently superior to the law of the land which can, and does, say: "He cannot work," and sees that he does not? You know the story: A strike is on. Other men want to work, and need the money. I give a man a job; he is slugged on his way home by "pickets," taken to the union's rooms. He refuses to join the union, and attempts to go to work again next morning, and is not allowed to enter. Then he telephones me to meet him secretly to solve the problem, but in no way can I do it without putting him in jeopardy, and I must give in to the fact that in our great city and country this man cannot work in my factory in peace.

GEORGE H. MONTROSE.
New York, July 20, 1916.

FROM MY WINDOW.

A great mass of iron and stone rises
story on story
And from my window whence once I
saw
Buildings and towers of beauty,
In grouping or graceful outline,
All is shut out by this mammoth construction. . . .

Farewell to the spires so slender and
white
That pierce to the heavens above!
Farewell to those delicate points
That bring the thought of fingers
Upraised in blessing,
By the great head of a church,
While multitudes kneel at his feet!

All is gone from sight, almost forgotten,
Blotted out of the distance
By a huge building that crowds on another—
One that should have a space like the
great Sahara
To give it proper perspective.

These killers of sunshine
Change streets into dark and damp
alleys—
Whole neighborhoods lacking a ray—
Sky-scraped of the God-given light!

JEANNETTE MYERS.

THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

How It Proposes to Mobilize the Nation's Science for Industrial Progress and Military Efficiency.

By GEORGE ELLERY HALE,
Chairman of the Organizing Committee.

Madison, Conn., July 26, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At its annual meeting in April the National Academy of Sciences volunteered to organize the scientific resources of educational and research institutions in the interest of national preparedness. This offer, which was immediately accepted by President Wilson, has led to the establishment of the National Research Council.

Public welfare and national security depend upon industrial progress and military efficiency; and these, in turn, result from practical applications of scientific knowledge. A superstructure, no matter how perfect, must have firm foundations, and thus the development of our industries must go hand in hand with the advancement of knowledge through research.

It is equally true that the mobilization of industry, so successfully undertaken by the national engineering societies in co-operation with the Naval Consulting Board, must be accompanied by the mobilization of science. This necessity has been recognized in England by the establishment of an Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and in Australia by the organization of a National Institute of Science and Industry. Thus it is expected ultimately to overcome the telling advantages, both in war and in peace, which Germany has long enjoyed because of the organization and development of her scientific resources.

Paul Deschanel has remarked of French men of science: "Ils pensent que défendre la vérité est le meilleur moyen de servir la patrie." Thus the duties of a National Research Council should not be confined to the necessities of war or the development of American industries. We should recognize, with Carty, the engineer, that when adapted to practical uses the "results of the pure scientist become of incalculable value to the industries as a whole." And we should not fail to perceive that every form of scientific research contributes to human progress.

Euclid, working out problems in pure mathematics in Alexandria, prepared the way for the calculations of the engineer. Galileo, discovering the satellites of Jupiter, convinced the world of the truth of the Copernican theory, broke down absurd mediaeval conceptions which prevented scientific progress, and stimulated exploration and advance in every field. Pasteur, studying the optical properties of certain crystals with no thought of practical result, was led to his investigations of bacteria and his epoch-making discoveries for the benefit of mankind.

Thus scientific research in any field, whether for the advancement of knowledge or for direct industrial or military application, is a most fundamental form of national service, which should be encouraged by every possible means. The work of the research council will thus relate to public welfare in times of peace even more truly than to national security in the event of war.

During our civil war the need of scientific advice was often felt by our Government. Accordingly, the National Academy of Sciences was chartered in 1863 by act of Congress, which stipulated that "the academy shall, whenever called upon by any department of the Government, investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art. * * *" During the war, and frequently in later years, the academy has been consulted by Congress, by the President, and by various members of his Cabinet. It is thus the agency naturally chosen for the organization of the National Research Council.

The purpose of the council is to bring into co-operation existing governmental, educational, industrial, and other research organizations, with the object of encouraging the investigation of natural phenomena, the increased use of scientific research in the development of American industries, the employment of scientific methods in strengthening the national defense, and such other applications of science as will promote the national security and welfare.

The council will be composed of leading American investigators and engineers, representing the army, navy, Smithsonian Institution, and various scientific bureaus of the Government; educational institutions and research foundations, and the research laboratories of industrial and manufacturing establishments.

Research committees of two classes will be appointed:

Central committees, dealing with various departments of science, comprised of leading authorities in each field, selected in consultation with the President of the corresponding national society.

Local committees in universities, colleges, and other co-operating institutions engaged in scientific research.

The organizing committees will recommend to the National Research Council the following plan of procedure, approved by the Council of the National Academy, but open to such modification as the research council may deem desirable:

(1) The preparation of a national census of equipment for research, of the men engaged in it, and of the lines of investigation pursued in co-operating Government bureaus, educational institutions, research foundations, and industrial research laboratories; this census to be prepared in harmony with any general plan adopted by the proposed Government Council of National Defense.

(2) The preparation of reports by special committees, suggesting important research problems and favorable opportunities for research in various departments of science.

(3) The promotion of co-operation in research, with the object of securing increased efficiency; but with careful avoidance of any hampering control or interference with individual freedom and initiative.

(4) Co-operation with educational institutions, by supporting their efforts to secure larger funds and more favorable conditions for the pursuit of research and the training of students in the methods and spirit of investigation.

(5) Co-operation with research foundations and other agencies desiring to secure a more effective use of funds available for investigation.

(6) The encouragement in co-operating laboratories of researches designed to strengthen the national defense and to render the United States independent of foreign sources of supply liable to be affected by war.

To meet immediate needs, the following committees have already been completely or partially organized and are at work:

Nitric Acid Supply, appointed in co-operation with the American Chemical Society, to investigate processes for the fixation of nitrogen, in order to select the best means of preparing the nitric acid required in the manufacture of powder and high explosives.

Preventive Medicine, appointed in co-operation with the Committee of Physicians and Surgeons, to develop and utilize new methods of preventive medicine for the protection of troops in the field.

Organic Chemicals, appointed in co-operation with the American Chemical Society, to secure co-operation among chemists in researches required for the manufacture of dyestuffs, synthetic medicinals, and other chemicals made scarce by the war.

Communications, appointed in co-operation with the American Physical Society and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, to develop and apply the most effective devices for military communications, the detection of submarines, and other similar purposes.

Committees for the promotion of research in applied mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, and various other branches of science will also be organized by the council.

The most cordial spirit of co-operation has been shown by every individual and institution hitherto invited to take part in the work. Universities, research foundations, and industrial laboratories, in the event of war, would place every facility at the disposal of the Government. In times of peace they will co-operate with the council in the advancement of research. The Engineering Foundation, under the auspices of the United Engineering Societies, has passed resolutions commending the purposes of the council and offering it a New York office in the Engineers Building and the services of an Executive Secretary. Substantial contributions to a general expense fund have already been received. It is evident that as soon as a general request for co-operation can be issued it will meet with the widest acceptance.

Throop College of Technology, in Pasadena, Cal., has recently afforded a striking illustration of one way in which the Research Council can secure co-operation and advance scientific investigation. This institution, with its able investigators and excellent research laboratories, could be of great service in any broad scheme of co-operation. President Scherer, hearing of the formation of the council, immediately offered to take part in its work, and with this object he secured within three days an additional research endowment of $100,000. The spirit of national service and the increased appreciation of the value of science, which have resulted from the European war, should lead to many similar gifts elsewhere.

The following letter from the President shows his approval of the council's plans and his active assistance in completing its organization:

"Dr. William H. Welch, President of the National Academy of Sciences,
807 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.:

"My Dear Dr. Welch—I want to tell you with what gratification I have received the preliminary report of the National Research Council, which was formed at my request under the National Academy of Sciences. The outline of work there set forth and the evidences of remarkable progress toward the accomplishment of the object of the council are indeed gratifying. May I not take this occasion to say that the departments of the Government are ready to co-operate in every way that may be required, and that the heads of the departments most immediately concerned are now, at my request, actively engaged in considering the best methods of co-operation. Representatives of Government bureaus will be appointed as members of the research council as the council desires.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,
(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

Arrangements will be made to hold a meeting of the council soon after the appointment of the representatives of Government bureaus.

GEORGE ELLERY HALE.

INACCURATE TRADE FIGURES.

An Explanation of the Error Made in The American Economist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We thank you for the criticism, entitled "Garbling Trade Figures," in a recent issue of THE TIMES, of a paragraph which appeared in The American Economist of June 23. It appears that this paragraph was written by one of our Southern writers, who was called on for an explanation. His reply was as follows:

> I have just been handed your esteemed letter of the 6th inst., with its inclosure from THE NEW YORK TIMES. Nobody can regret more than I an inaccuracy in anything that appears in The Economist. I am a preacher, remember, and very scrupulous about stating things correctly. I have always verified my statistics supplied to The Economist by comparison with the Government records at Washington, and, as you know, have made several trips to Washington to acquire figures for this work. The references in my paragraph to which THE TIMES takes exception were given me by Major Mose Harris's Texas Republic, a reliable publication; and, as I saw the statistics quoted in at least one prominent Virginia paper and reproduced in a number of responsible weeklies, I presumed they could be relied upon, and made use of them in the disputed paragraph. Since these first made their appearance in a special from Washington, I could not believe they were inaccurate. I still think some typographical error is responsible for them. Assuredly no intention existed so far as I was concerned to distort facts. God knows there are ample reasons for hitting free trade without recourse to fiction. I insist that the blame be placed on your humble correspondent—and you may assure your readers and the esteemed TIMES that what they see from your humble scribe's pen hereafter in the way of statistics will be verified by a reference to the records of the departments under the control of the National Administration at Washington. It was to be presumed that any intelligent man would know that any figures as to the year 1916 would refer then only to April, as the fiscal year's annual report has not yet made its appearance. Regretting the occasion of this castigation, I assure you of my intention to be even more strict in the future. For this our free trade friends will have more cause to be chagrined.

WILBUR F. WAKEMAN,
Treasurer and General Secretary The American Protective Tariff League.
New York, July 20, 1916.

"Buses" and "Busses."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a little curious to know the difference between "buses" and "busses." To be consistent the company should have changed the old signs on the sidewalks so that they would agree with the "buses" that make the "far-side stops." After all, they are the same things that stop, whether "buses" or "busses," so why worry?

KATHERINE LEONARD.
New York, July 16, 1916.

CAPT. SIMS CRITICAL OF JUTLAND TACTICS

Dwells on Sacrifice of British Battle Cruisers in His Report, Which Daniels Suppressed.

BUT PRAISES THEIR WORK

Navy Officer Says Cruisers Surprised Germans, Who "Accomplished What They Intended."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The suppressed report of Captain William S. Sims, U. S. N., on the lessons of the battle off Jutland Bank between the German and British fleets was made public today by Representative William B. Oliver, a Democratic member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. It shows that Captain Sims still insists that a well-balanced navy must have battle cruisers. He had expressed that opinion before the House Committee on Naval Affairs prior to the Jutland engagement and was then asked to say whether the battle had caused him to change his view. His report is an emphatic answer in the negative.

The report, according to Mr. Oliver, is a verbatim copy of the document which Secretary Daniels declined to give out because of the fear that certain extracts might be regarded as unneutral. It is understood the Navy Department gave its tacit consent to publication of the report by Representative Oliver.

Captain Sims says there is no lesson of the engagement which causes him to modify his opinion that the United States Navy needs battle cruisers. It was largely on the testimony of Captain Sims and Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, President of the Naval War College, that the House Naval Committee reported a bill providing for five battle cruisers and no battleships.

Text of the Report.

The suppressed report foHows:

"Some days ago, at the request of Representative Oliver of the House Naval Affairs Committee, Secretary Daniels telegraphed Captain William S. Sims, who had, at the request of the committee, appeared before it and advocated the construction of battle cruisers, and asked Captain Sims this question:

In view of the result of the battle of Jutland Bank and Admiral Jellico's report, the House Naval Committee desires immediately an additional statement in connection with your testimony already given before it, modifying or confirming.

"The first paragraph of Captain Sims's letter acknowledges the receipt of the Secretary's telegram. He then continues:

I do not desire to modify my statement in any respect in regard to the types of vessels recommended in my hearing as most needed at the present time to strengthen our fleet. I have read carefully the American press accounts of the action, and a considerable number of clippings received from England, which give a much fuller account. The latter includes two comprenensive articles published in Land and Water by Pollen, the well-known naval critic.

I consider all these accounts distinctly on the defensive as attempts to justify the attack of a superior force, (German battleships,) by a greatly inferior force, British battle cruisers. As Mr. Pollen indicates the accounts are published under the control of the censor. For example, the Admiralty permitted Mr. Pollen to make certain purely negative statements concerning the causes of the sinking of the battle cruisers, but declines for the present to publish the real cause. This is a common procedure while war is in progress. For the same reason, that is, to avoid the loss of prestige, even radical mistakes in tactics may be defended.

For the above reasons it may be quite possible that certain essential features of this battle are being suppressed, these reasons being both military and political. In view of this possible, and even probable, condition, my opinions regarding the action should be considered only with extreme reservation.

This reservation being clearly understood, the following comments are submitted, based only upon the known essential facts:

(a) Referring to Mr. Pollen's article, and particularly to the diagram illustrating the relative positions of the British main body and battle cruisers, and the German main body and their battle cruisers, at the time sight contact was first made between the battle cruisers of the two sides, it will be noted that the situation was typical of that considered most probable, in our war games in the service and on the game board, in the opening phases of a sea battle between large forces.

(b) Assuming the above forces in the relative positions indicated, and considering the superiority in speed of the British in numbers of all the different types, and assuming the British forces to have executed the (under the circumstances) very simple manoeuvres necessary to concentrate their forces and strike with all their power, there can be no possible doubt as to what the result would have been. Considering the great superiority of the British, both in numbers and in power, one of two things must have happened:

1. Either the German main fleet would have been decisively defeated, or

2. It would have declined decisive action by retreating behind its defenses; and even the latter would have inflicted upon the Germans a humiliation impossible to conceal, much less to claim as a victory for the encouragement of their people. The latter, forcing the German fleet to retreat before a concentrated superior force,) could have been accomplished with little or no material loss; and if the Germans had elected to fight a decisive action, there could be no doubt that both their proportionate and actual losses would have been vastly greater than those of the British. Also, in either case, the various type of vessels, including battle cruisers, would have been employed to the best advantage in the legitimate rôles for which they were designed.

Questions British Tactics.

(c) The contention of British writers that the sacrifice of the battle cruiser squadron in fighting a delaying action against battleships, late in the afternoon, was justified in the hope of bringing on a general action between the main fleets, is not believed to be sound; and this for the simple reason that the military situation did not require the British fleet to fight a decisive action, or any action at all, because they already had practically as complete control of the sea as would have resulted from the defeat of the enemy fleet. Control of the sea is accomplished when the enemy fleet is defeated or "contained" and the German fleet has been contained since the beginning of the war, is now contained, and doubtless will remain so.

(D) There is no reason to believe that the Germans have ever intended to risk their fleet in a decisive action against the greatly superior British fleet. They are not in the habit of pitting any military force against twice its numbers or at least equally powerful units. There is, on the contrary, every reason to believe that the Germans knew exactly what they intended to do during this last sortie of the grand fleet, and it is a reasonable presumption that they accomplished what they intended, namely, the trapping and pounding of the British battle cruisers before they could be supported by the British main body.

(E) The surprise to naval critics, and doubtless to the Germans, was the extraordinary resistance battle cruisers can sustain and the extraordinary amount of damage they can inflict even against battleships. This indicates a greatly enhanced value when they are employed in their proper rôle in a general naval engagement; that is, with their enfilading fire as fast wings, their driving power in the scouting line, their support of destroyer attacks, &c.

(F) That the British attacked battleships with battle cruisers and armored cruisers is their own affair. They doubtless had what they considered sufficient reasons for doing so; but we may rest assured that this was done with the full knowledge of the probable nature of the sacrifice, and not with the idea that these vessels were suited for battleships; and if the conditions as to visibility had been better the sacrifice might well have been justified by success in engaging with the German main fleet. At all events, battle cruisers proved that in case of necessity they can fight a delaying action against battleships with reasonable chances of success.

Battle Cruisers Vindicated.

(G) There is nothing, however, in the incidents of the fight to justify any argument against the necessity for battle cruisers. When for any reason they are deliberately put against battleships they must expect to suffer in proportion to their relatively small number of their guns and the relative lightness of their armor. It is the same with all other types of vessels. If in this battle it had been considered to launch flotillas of unsupported destroyers against the enemy's battleships in daylight, and half of them had been destroyed, there would doubtless have been some arguments in opposition to building any more destroyers—and these arguments would have been precisely as sound as the popular arguments now current as a result of the sinking of the three British battle cruisers.

(H) Beyond the demonstration of the unexpected resistance of the battle cruisers, the incidents of the action in question have no bearing upon the arguments advanced in my hearing as to the immediate necessity of the addition of battle cruisers to the United States Navy in its present condition. That the battleships must constitute the main strength of a naval force admits of no doubt; but, as I attempted to show by my testimony, an adequate force of battle cruisers is necessary in order that the battleships may be used against an enemy with their maximum power. This is particularly true of the situation that would confront us in the case of the necessity of repelling the attack of an enemy fleet against our coast.

WILLIAM S. SIMS.

Why Britain Controls Sea.

In a supplementary letter written to Congressman Oliver, dated July 12, Captain Sims further discusses the Jutland battle and its lessons. He says:

You will see that I agree with you that the popular arguments in favor of battleships and against battle cruisers that have arisen since the North Sea fight are not justified. In my letter to the Secretary of the Navy I might have invited attention to the peculiar qualities of the battleship to which I referred in my hearing, namely, their ability in chasing commerce from the seas wherever they are more powerful in the aggregate than the enemy's vessels of a similar type.

This can be seen very clearly in the following illustrations: Great Britain's control of the sea is due to the possession of certain types (and numbers) of vessels which enable her to accomplish two functions which are wholly essential to her success in this war. These are:

1. Prevention of invasion, by means of a battleship force so superior to that of the battleship force of her enemy that the latter cannot attempt to convoy an army of invasion with any reasonable chance of success.

2. Protection of commerce by means of a battle cruiser force so superior to that of the battle cruiser force of her enemy that the latter cannot take the sea for the destruction of British commerce with any reasonable chance of escaping destruction by the superior British force. Of course they could do considerable damage before they were caught, but they would soon be destroyed.

The point is that her superior force of battleships prevents invasion and her superior force of battle cruisers prevents the destruction of her commerce—the cutting off of her essential supplies. It follows, as a natural consequence, that the possession of a fleet of this character enables Great Britain to deprive the enemy of the use of the sea, to blockade her coasts, to transport great armies to distant points, &c.

To put the extreme case, suppose Great Britain had built no battle cruisers, but had spent their cost in extra battleships. Neither this great force, nor a force of battleships twice as great, could have prevented the German battle cruisers taking the sea and interrupting the enemy's commerce, simply because Great Britain would have had no types and numbers of vessels fast enough to overtake them, and at the same time powerful enough to destroy them.

Similarly, also putting the extreme case, suppose that Great Britain had built all battle cruisers and no battleships. The result would have been that the relatively more powerful German battleships, even though inferior in numbers, would have had control of the sea, at least in so far as concerned Germany's ability to send her battle fleet where she pleased and convoy her troops. The British fleet, being composed of nothing more powerful (in offensive and defensive qualities) than battle cruisers, could not successfully oppose her. On the other hand, Germany would not have the freedom of the seas for her commerce, because she would have nothing fast enough to catch the British battle cruisers.

All Types of Ships Useful.

The above is only one illustration of the fact that different types of vessels are designed to accomplish different objects. The nation that has not the requisite types, in sufficient numbers, cannot expect to accomplish these objects. Similar illustrations could be given to show the necessity of certain other types of war craft, such as scout cruisers, destroyers, mine layers, submarines, sweepers, &c.

Surely the opinions of the class of men who would have to handle a nation's naval forces in battle should be conclusive as to the types and relative numbers of each that are necessary to maintain that nation's policies against its probable enemies.

But I hope that never again will the committees of Congress try to reach a decision upon such a very complicated technical question by calling before it individually a large number of officers of different corps, specialties, ages, nautical experience, and professional information—but that instead they will cause to be convened a conference composed of experienced men who adequately represent each one of the specialities that must be given due weight in reaching a sound conclusion.

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STOP GUARDSMEN FROM AIDING FAIR

Police Halt Three in Fifth Avenue While Selling Tickets for Sheepshead Benefit.

ACTED ON OFFICERS' ORDERS

Members of 47th Regiment Accused of Wearing Flowers on Uniforms—Fair Opens Today.

It was the National Guardsmen who came out to help the Active Service Auxiliary of the National Guard sell tickets for the benefit of the wives of other guardsmen at the front who caused all the excitement there was in the big field day ticket-selling bee that the Auxiliary held yesterday afternoon.

It was the third ticket-selling bee staged for the Sheepshead Bay Speedway event for the benefit of guardsmen's families. The Ziegfeld Follies girls were to have helped, but they were afraid of losing their beauty sleep by getting up too early or of being made conspicuous, for they did not appear. Three National Guardsmen of Brooklyn and a small regiment of Boy Scouts, however, came to help out.

The guardsmen were from the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn and had volunteered their services at the suggestion of Captain George M. Teats, Adjutant of the Depot Battery of the Forty-seventh. They were Sergeant S. F. Steel, Orderly N. Kling, and Sergeant E. E. Evers. Evers went downtown to sell tickets in an automobile, and Steel and Kling were with another party which took Fifth Avenue for its beat and found trouble there. In raising money they were very successful. In addition to the tickets sold Sergeant Steel took $10 for the work from a woman who stopped her automobile to give it to him, and another woman handed $3 to Orderly Kling, asking him to tell Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt that Mrs. Black had sent it.

Policemen Repeat Message.

Just about that time Fifth Avenue traffic policemen stopped the automobile and told the guardsmen that they were to report to Captain Teats at the armory by telephone at once. As the party went on every policeman on Fifth Avenue turn stopped the car and repeated the same message.

The men called up Captain Teats, who would not discuss the matter over the telephone but told them he understood they had been wearing flowers on their uniforms in violation of the army regulations that a guardsmen in uniform is not to wear anything that does not belong to it.

"If there is any trouble I shall bear witness that the guardsmen in our car behaved with perfect propriety in every way," said Mrs. H. D. Jennings of Brooklyn, who was one of the ticket sellers of that particular party. "I saw a guardsman who was evidently one of the higher officers passing us in a car on the avenue, and he must have sent in some report."

Lieutenant Bohn of the Forty-seventh Regiment, speaking last night in the absence of Captain Teats, said that word had come in the afternoon from the Adjutant General's office that two guardsmen of the Forty-seventh were on Fifth Avenue wearing flowers, and that traffic police were notified immediately to stop them and have them call up the armory.

"They are responsible men who are retained here for special duty in the armory," said the Lieutenant. "If they were found to have been wearing flowers contrary to regulations they would probably be reprimanded, and that would be all there would be to it."

There were Boy Scouts in the party, also wearing khaki. Some of them were wearing flowers and, it is said, they were probably confused with the guardsmen.

Show Girls Visit Downtown District.

Others in the party intercepted by the police were the Misses Eleanor and Dorothy Jennings and Mrs. L. J. Fisher of Richmond Hill. A second automobile containing some of the girls from the Winter Garden, went to the lower part of New York and called upon the Mayor. At the first call the Mayor was busy. At the second call he had left the office. Miss Mary Donnelly chaperoned this party.

The Field Day today at Sheepshead Bay Speedway for the benefit of the guardsmen's wives will be a big affair, and promises to be a great success. There will be 200 athletic events that will be divided into three parts. From 2-to 4 o'clock there will be athletics and bicycle races; from 4 to 5, drills, fireworks, and aviation, and from 5 on, motor and automobile contests. The windup will be a ten-mile exhibition of speed by the twelve-cylinder English Sunbeam car, one of the fastest in the world, owned by Adams Brothers Brooklyn, and driven by George Adams. The world famous Blitzen Benz, owned by Harry S. Harkness, President of the Speedway, will give a six-mile exhibition, its owner driving. Some of the most prominent owners and drivers of cars in this and other countries will appear in the speed contests.

There are to be forty-six entries for the bicycle races, and Howard Smith, the champion motor cycle rider of the Police Department for 1915 and 1916, will ride. There are well-known persons in the athletic events the Boy Scouts will be out; there will be brand new things in day fireworks; nine private, National Guard, and United States Army aviators will appear, and there will be the great American Liberty Day flag formed of young women, Frederick William Janssen is originator and leader of the program; Timothy S. Mahoney, President of the American Federation of Motor Cyclists, is referee of the motor cyclists; Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association A. A. U., referee for the games, and Daniel M. Adee, President of the National Cycling Association, referee for the cyclists. The New York Municipal and the Letter Carriers' Bands have volunteered to play.

Mrs. William Kinnicut Draper, Secretary of the New York County Red Cross, was wearing brown spotted orchids yesterday, and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, head of the Thirty-seventh Street Red Cross branch, was wearing purple orchids in honor of the sale of the famous Princess Patricia orchid from the Clement Moore collection, which has brought 150 into the American Red Cross treasury and as much more to the Canadian Red Cross. Thirty-five dollars came at the Thirty-seventh Street to be used for soldiers' comfort bags yesterday. Mrs. Otto H. Kahn brought $10 from Dark Harbor, Me.; C. V. W. Kellogg and Marian L. Lewis each sent $10, and Mrs. J. E. Sargeant $3.

NAVAL CONFERENCE SECRET

No Report Will Be Made Until Agreement Is Reached.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—At their first meeting today the House and Senate conferees on the Naval bill adopted a resolution to make public no reports on their deliberations until final agreement is reached.

"This is one of the most important legislative measures ever before the Congress," said Senator Tillman. "If we give out from time to time what we are doing to reach an agreement we will be harassed from all sides by people in and out of Congress who don't agree with us. We have determined to sit tight, keep on grinding and say nothing until we are through."

There are two hundred and fifty Senate amendments to the House bill. Today the conferees considered and passed on one hundred of them pertaining to minor matters. It will be several days before the important construction increases are reached. Members of the conference predicted tonight that their deliberations would require at least two weeks.

ELLIS ISLAND CHARGES UP.

House Committee Hears Howe and His Accuser, Bennet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—At an executive session today the House Committee on Immigration heard Representative William S. Bennet of New York, Frederick C. Howe, Immigration Commissioner at Ellis Island, and Solicitor Densmore of the Department of Labor, regarding charges by Mr. Bennet of immorality at the Ellis Island station. The hearing continued for more than five hours.

Members were reticent regarding the testimony, but it is regarded as unlikely that the committee will report the Bennet resolution calling on the Department of Labor for voluminous records relating to Mr. Howe's administration. Most of the information desired was tendered today and it is expected the committee will make a report to the House giving the result of its preliminary investigation.

That Solicitor Densmore went to Ellis Island and modified the regulations regarding the segregation of aliens soon after the Bennet resolution was introduced, was brought out at the hearing. He has made an inquiry into Ellis Island affairs during the last week.

Commissioner Howe entered a general denial today of the Bennet charges. Regarding Mr. Bennet's charge that a woman known as "Juliette" had been admitted at the instance of Commissioner Howe and placed in the home of a friend of the Commissioner as a servant, Mr. Howe is understood to have explained to the committee today that this woman's admission was approved by the Department of Labor and that she was admitted on her own recognizance and on probation. In all cases where a woman of questionable character was admitted, the Commissioner is said to have asserted, the admission was a part of a process of reformation and not subversive of morals and good administration at Ellis Island.

Since 1914, according to testimony before the committee today, there has not been a strict segregation of "warrant cases" involving immigrants suspected of moral turpitude, and others held because of personal defects or other causes. Solicitor Densmore has ordered that these classes be segregated hereafter.

Miss Mary Alexandre Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre, Jr., announce the engagement of Miss Mary Elizabeth Alexandre, a sister of Mr. Alexandre, to N. Edward C. Rutter, a son of Mrs. Nathaniel G. Reynal by her first husband, Nathaniel C. E. Rutter. Mr. Rutter is a grandson of the late James H. Rutter, at one time President of the New York Central Railroad.

Miss Alexandre is a daughter of the late J. H. Alexandre by his first wife, Miss Lawrence, and is a granddaughter of Frederick N. Lawrence, and a sister of Miss Virginia L. Alexandre and Frederick F. Alexandre.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELERS.

Two Liners Depart and Two Arrive from Liverpool.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. PAUL (Liverpool).—Miss Mabel Atwill, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Ballou, Miss Mary Patricia Beale, Miss Hilda Bliss, Miss A. Cadillac, Miss Frances E. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Bray, David Brown, A. C. Calhcott, James E. Campbell, V. Clair, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Clarke, Mrs. W. L. Crowley, Mrs. A. Miss C. M. Cook, Edmund Dwight, Mrs. J. S. Eland, E. A. Ellis, C. R. Emery, A. J. Fishel, Miss Dorothy Frothingham, Mrs. J. Gerling, Miss M. Hammond, Miss M. Harris, Miss Ebie Herder, Mrs. E. Hobbs, Miss Patricia Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Lane, Herbert Lloyd, H. H. Lockward, A. F. Main, Miss Mary Marlowe, Edward Marshall, S. E. May, Ernest Milton, Mrs. A. S. Mitchell, Mrs. Flora Moore, Miss Julia C. Morris, C. F. Newsome, Mrs. H. Outerbridge, Miss Helen M. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Melville Saunders, H. Reeve Smith, Albert Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Vanderlip, William Ward, Hunter Wykes, W. H. Willey.

LAFAYETTE, (Bordeaux.)—A. B. Adams, E. L. Adams, Daniel V. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Scott S. Babbitt, Mrs. J. B. Bourne, W. M. Bartol, H. E. Bruce, Mrs. E. K. Bennett, Mrs. A. H. Boyd, Orah M. Byers, William D. Bigelow, Miss Mary H. Christie, Phillip S. Crooke, William T. Connor, David B. Crockett, Miss Mary Churchill, Edwin A. Casey, Peter Dudley, Louis Durante, Dr. J. B. Davidson, G. H. Elliott, Miss Ruth Fox, Mrs. Isabel Fesble, Dr. Cedric E. Filkins, Dr. Herbert A. Gibbons, Mrs. Cora J. Gibbons, C. S. Guthrie, John M. Mansen, Mrs. W. P. Mawley, Owen Hutchins, Samuel V. Hoffman, Howell Hollis, Dr. Phillip Kilroy, Miss Alice F. Lahey, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Mondon, Mr. and Mrs. Peter A. Mollarmie, Count and Countess Edward M. Fallon, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Palmer, F. O. Robinson, Victor Renard, T. E. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Robinson, Miss M. A. Shoen, Mrs. F. E. Skinner, Robert Sterling, Baron de Lopez Tarragoya, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Countess de Bois Hebert-Gast de Tilly, D. G. Tomlinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Tremant, Dr. S. Van Fauvenberg, Mrs. Ruth Weeks, Miss Lillie J. S. Watt, Mrs. L. S. Wood, Charles L. Watkins, William H. Wallace, Jr.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ADRIATIC, (Liverpool)—Ralph Allison, Lieutenant J. A. Alston and Mrs. Alston, Harold N. Balch, H. A. C. Barler, G. M. Baynes, Walter W. Beare, Arthur W. Black, R. L. Brackin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bray, the Rev. Wallace A. Burk, Robert Elmhirst, Miss Hilda Bliss, Miss A. Cadillac, Miss Frances E. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Bray, David Brown, A. C. Calhcott, James E. Campbell, V. Clair, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Clarke, Mrs. W. L. Crowley, Mrs. A. Miss C. M. Cook, Edmund Dwight, Mrs. J. S. Eland, E. A. Ellis, C. R. Emery, A. J. Fishel, Miss Dorothy Frothingham, Mrs. J. Gerling, Miss M. Hammond, Miss M. Harris, Miss Ebie Herder, Mrs. E. Hobbs, Miss Patricia Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Lane, Herbert Lloyd, H. H. Lockward, A. F. Main, Miss Mary Marlowe, Edward Marshall, S. E. May, Ernest Milton, Mrs. A. S. Mitchell, Mrs. Flora Moore, Miss Julia C. Morris, C. F. Newsome, Mrs. H. Outerbridge, Miss Helen M. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Melville Saunders, H. Reeve Smith, Albert Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Vanderlip, William Ward, Hunter Wykes, W. H. Willey.

CARPATHIA, (Liverpool)—Miss J. Bates, G. W. Burnett, Mrs. N. E. Clark, Miss K. E. Clack, J. W. Courtice, Frank B. Doring, T. C. Durham, Percival J. Finch, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Fisher, Miss Edith I. Gibson, H. Hoffman, William Horner, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Howes, John Kerry, C. R. Lynch, Stewart M. Moir, Miss Dorothy Neale, Thomas Neale, Roland E. Palmer, F. L. Patton, Mrs. A. Porter, Miss A. Porter, R. W. Reading, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Rhodes, H. C. Savage, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Spicer, Miss E. E. Spicer, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Stephenson, Miss Jessie Tait, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Thompson, J. H. Wall, Mrs. E. J. Williams, F. G. Burge, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woodhouse, Alfred Temple, John Amos, T. B. Blackham, and P. Williamson.

Tourists for West Indies.

Some of the passengers booked to sail today on the Tenadores for Panama and west coast ports are:

R. W. Atkins, Miss G. Armour, Miss A. Arnold, Arthur A. Ballantine, F. A. Calderon, A. S. Crane, W. J. Cosgrove, J. R. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dalles, J. A. Dietz, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Daly, R. G. Elbert, H. P. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leon, John F. Meyer, V. G. Mahoney, Miss Rose Simmonds, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Smith, and Dr. E. Sarrow.

SARATOGA, (Havana)—Miss S. E. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bourman, Rafael Lopez, Mrs. Magdelena Lopez, Mr. and Mrs. I. Fernandez, Vincent Pernas, A. Marino, T. E. O'Toole, Miss Teresa Garcia, and Miss E. Garcia.

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BARS ALL FUTURE ACTIONS

Settlement Disposes of Claims That Originally Amounted to More Than $18,000,000.

Judge Mayer, sitting in the Admiralty Branch of the Federal District Court, signed a final decree yesterday disposing of all the suits brought against the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., which operates the White Star Line, growing out of the loss of the Titanic. The decree was issued on a petition asking that the liability of the company be limited under the American statute, to the amount of freight and passenger money collected for the ill-fated voyage, and for the value of the lifeboats' salvage.

The money value of this liability was estimated by the company to amount to $117,101.35, and this sum, which had been deposited subject to the order of the court, yesterday was returned to the company. Suits were begun by hundreds of claimants, but pending the action of the court on the petition the complaints and answers were withdrawn and the suits were adjusted out of court. By the terms of the settlement the company agreed to pay about $665,000 in full for all claims, and this amount, it was understood, was to be distributed pro rata among the claimants.

The original actions represented claims amounting to more than $18,000,000. These were afterward reduced by agreement between the counsel for the claimants and the company to about $8,000,000. The $665,000 paid by the company was deposited in the New York Trust Company and yielded about 21 per cent. of the total amount of the adjusted claims.

The Titanic was lost on April 15, 1912. Shortly afterward suits began to be instituted and on Oct. 4, 1912, the company filed its petition for a limitation of liability. Many of the complaints charged that the Titanic was lost through the negligence of her navigators, with the privity and knowledge of her owners. Trial of the limitation proceeding ran from June 22 to July 8, 1915, the evidence clearly indicating that the loss of the Titanic was due to an accident.

Judge Mayer's decree held the company guiltless of any privity or knowledge such as were charged in the complaints and held "that the petitioner is not liable to any extent for any loss, damage, injuries, destructions, and fatalities, or for any claim whatever in any way resulting or arising from or growing out of said collision."

The first list of claims filed amounted to $5,000,000, and this amount was rapidly added to. In one of the preliminary arguments in the suits it was contended that the company had no right to the protection of the American law which would reduce its liability to about $97,000. It was argued that the claims must be tried in accordance with the British law which would provide between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 as the basis of a settlement.

Miss Joyce Knowlton to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. Knowlton of Brookline, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Joyce Knowlton, to William H. Zinsser of this city. Miss Knowlton is a graduate of Smith College, class of '11, and Mr. Zinsser graduated from Princeton in 1909. No date has been set for the wedding.

Nathan-Unterberg Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Israel Unterberg of 11 West Eighty-sixth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mabel Unterberg, to Edgar J. Nathan, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar J. Nathan of 127 West Seventy-fourth Street. Mr. Nathan is a graduate of Williams College, class of '15, and of the Columbia Law School. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution. Miss Unterberg is spending the Summer with her parents at Wave Crest, L. I. No date has been set for the wedding.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM J. LAWLESS of 277 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn, for twenty years a clerk in the Bureau of Buildings and before that a policeman, died on Thursday in the Brooklyn Memorial Hospital.

JAMES E. BYRNE of 153 Waverley Avenue, Brooklyn, a clerk in the office of the New York Telephone Company, died on Wednesday.

ADAM M. YOUNG, a retired shipchandler of this city, died on Thursday at his Summer home in Delmar, N. J., in his eighty-fifth year. For more than fifty years he had made his home at 221 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

ISIDOR N. SPIEGEL of 848 East Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, a traveling salesman and buyer for Stern & Co. of this city, died on Thursday at his home in his thirty-fourth year.

FREDERICK C. DOHERTY, an accountant, living at 121 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Thursday in the Methodist Hospital in that city.

CARL STRUPP, a physical instructor attached to the German Turn Vereins of this city, Brooklyn, and various cities in New Jersey, is dead at his home in Woodhaven, L. I., in his seventy-fifth year.

EDGAR HIGGINS, who was Assessor for Amwell Township for three terms, died on Thursday at his home in Flemington, N. J., in his fifty-third year.

JAMES CUDHEY, for many years an employe of the Town of Bloomfield, N. J., died on Thursday in his home in Flemington, N. J., in his fifty-third year.

JAMES CUDHEY, for many years an employe of the Town of Bloomfield, N. J., died on Thursday in St. Mary's Hospital, Orange, N. J., in his forty-fourth year.

THOMAS LEE TERRY, a chemist, died on Thursday at his home in Glen Ridge, N. J., in his forty-first year.

GEORGE J. KELBER, a compositor on The Newark Evening News from the date of its first issue, in 1883, until ill-health forced him to resign, died yesterday at his home, 61 Columbia Avenue, Newark, N. J., in his fifty-ninth year.

HENRY BOTH, a retired business man of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 636 Fifty-second Street, in that borough, in his sixty-first year.

ALBERT G. T. ADLER, a United States Customs officer for twenty-five years, died on Thursday at his home, 556 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. DEWITT S. CLARK, pastor emeritus of the Tabernacle Congregational Church of Salem, Mass., died on Thursday at his home there in his sixty-sixth year.

JOHN F. BURR, senior partner of the firm of John T. Burr & Son, manufacturers of machinery, died on Thursday in the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, in his seventy-seventh year.

Sister ADELAIDE RYAN, a member of the Benedictine Order for thirty-five years, died on Wednesday in St. Walburga's Convent in Elizabeth, N. J., in her sixty-seventh year.

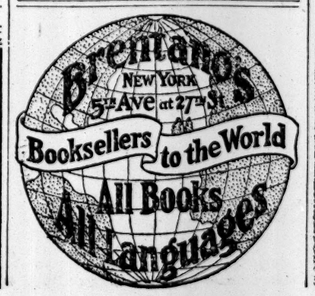
JOSEPH D. SPEYER, who served a term as Councilman in Plainfield, N. J., died on Thursday at his home there in his eighty-third year.

FRANK R. CONKLIN, the oldest letter-carrier in point of service in Paterson, N. J., died yesterday at his home there in his sixty-sixth year.

MEYER COHEN, who retired after being manager for many years of Goldwater Brothers of this city, died on Thursday from heart disease at the home of his daughters, Mrs. Samuel Shlosberg and Mrs. Oscar Vos, in New Rochelle, in his sixty-sixth year.

RANDOLPH B. MARTINE, son of the late Judge Randolph B. Martine, died yesterday at his home in Gedney Farms, White Plains, leaving his wife.

OSCAR JOHNSON, President of the International Shoe Company, died yesterday at his office in St. Louis, Mo.



MRS. ADOLPH LEWISOHN DIES

Wife of Banker Was Prominent in Charity Work.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 28.—Mrs. Emma M. Lewisohn, wife of Adolph Lewisohn, banker and philanthropist of 9 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City, died early this morning from heart disease at her Summer home in Elberon, after an illness of some months.

She was born in Philadelphia and was a daughter of Abraham Cahn and Mrs. Theresa Cahn. Mrs. Lewisohn was in her sixtieth year. She was prominently identified with charities in New York and was actively interested in the Emanu-El Sisterhood and the Musical School Settlement for many years. In addition to her husband, Mrs. Lewisohn is survived by two sons, Sam A. and Julius A. Lewisohn; two daughters, Mrs. Alfred Rossin and Mrs. Arthur Lehman, and by ten grandchildren.

Sir Pierre A. Landry.

PORTCHESTER, N. B., July 28.—Sir Pierre A. Landry, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, King's Bench Division of New Brunswick, died at his home here today after an illness of several months, in his seventy-first year. He was knighted about two months ago and was long prominent in New Brunswick, being appointed to the Chief Justiceship in 1893. He served seven years as a member of the Canadian House of Commons and during 1882-83 was Privincial Secretary.

James L. Hays Left $79,650.

Stocks and bonds of an aggregate value of $79,650 make up the estate left by James L. Hays, former postmaster of Newark, according to an appraisal filed yesterday by Miss Frances Hays as administratrix of her father's estate.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

BRYDE—MASSAM.—Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd F. Massam of 246 East 207th St. announce the engagement of their daughter Anna Lilla to Wesley Lloyd Bryde.

FARRA—GRAHAM.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Graham of 175 Monroe St., Brooklyn, have announced the engagement of their daughter Florence to Howard L. Farra, son of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Farra of Wilmington, Del.

ZINSSER—KNOWLTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. Knowlton of Brookline, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Joyce, to Mr. William H. Zinsser of New York City.

TULSIN-FRANK.—Minnie Frank to Henry P. Tulsin.

Married.

ELLS—McKEE.—In the City of New York, July 28, by the Rev. Palfrey Perkins of Brookline, Mass., Mrs. Wood McKee to Alfred Edward Ells of Concord, Mass.

WALTMAN — FETTER. — At St. Paul's Church, New York City, on July 18, Carolyn Lee, daughter of Mrs. David F. Fetter, to Harry Franklin Waltman.

Died.

BLEIL.—On Friday, July 28, Louise F., beloved wife of George F. and beloved mother of Mrs. Frederick Bleil, after a short illness, in her 74th year. Funeral Sunday, July 30, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 1,350 Lexington Av., to Fresh Pond Crematory. Please omit flowers.

BROWN.—Jessie. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., (Campbell Building), Saturday, 10:30 o'clock.

BURR.—On Thursday, July 27, 1916, at the Hotel St. George, John Thomas Burr, son of the late Jonathan Burr and Mary Burr. Funeral at convenience of the family.

COHEN.—Myer, aged 64; beloved husband of Clara Kline Cohen, July 27. Funeral private. Omit flowers. Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

DINAN.—On Thursday, July 27, Dennis Dinan, at his residence, 259 West 128th St. Funeral Saturday, 10 A. M., Church of St. Aloysius, 132d St. and 7th Av. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

EWELL.—At Northeast Harbor, Me., on July 26, Jennie K. Ewell, widow of John Newton Ewell, M. D., and daughter of Mrs. De Witt Parshall of New York, in her seventy-fourth year. Funeral at her late residence in Northeast Harbor on Friday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment will be Greenwood Cemetery Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

FIGUERA.—John L., on Thursday, July 27, 1916, age 60 years. Funeral services will be held at Wigwam of Chattahoochee Tribe, No. 1, G. R. M., 409 West 47th St., New York City, at 8 P. M., on Sunday, July 30. All friends, relatives, and

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TOMORROW
$1.50 Lv. W. 23d St. 8.20; Liberty St. 8.30; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
HARD COAL. NO SMOKE COMFORT

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By Hermann Fernau
The Evening Post says—"Holding fidelity to truth above adherence to nation, he pleads his cause with dispassionate earnestness. He is no reviler of his country, but rather the defender of its better self against its worst."
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BETWEEN THE LINES
The two books which have enabled the world to realize the persistent heroism and unparalleled endurance which makes up life in the trenches.
They breathe humor, tragedy, and pathos.
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Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

GIANTS today with PITTSBURG. 2 games. 1:45 P. M. Polo Grounds.—Adm 50c.

GREAT WRITERS.
Leading writers of all European nations express their sentiments in Current History, published monthly by The New York Times, 25 cents a copy, $3 a year. Comprehensive story of the European war as it proceeds. Pictures, maps, original documents. Bound vols. I., II., and III., $2 each, (plus postage.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

CALL 25,000 PICKETS IN GARMENT STRIKE

Independent Shops to Open Monday, All Shops in City on Wednesday.

ASSOCIATION EXPELS 11

Citizens' Committee Suggests Protocol for a Year with Joint Investigating Board.

The garment manufacturers in the protective association announce in this morning's newspapers that they will open their shops next Wednesday morning, and keep them open, hiring workers, union and non-union, as individuals, and giving them the benefits of the recent suggested agreement which the union repudiated.

The independent manufacturers announced last night, through their attorney, Lazarus Josephs, that they would open their shops on Monday, and keep them open.

Benjamin Schlesinger, leader of the striking garment workers, announced that 25,000 pickets would be sent out Monday morning and the strike renewed with more vigor than ever.

In its statement to the public the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association says that if by next Wednesday morning, Aug. 2, the union had not recognized the recent agreement as made "we shall be obliged to conclude that the union is unworthy of any agreement and thenceforth we shall decline to recognize the union and we shall take back our workers as individuals, guaranteeing to each man who returns the full benefit of the agreement as made." The statement continues:

"There remains only to be proved whether the union in this industry can be held to its plighted word, and whether collective bargaining with a union means that the union after getting the maximum of concessions, can repudiate its authorized representatives, can ignore its plain understanding and, as a new method for coercing employers, trample upon its solemn agreements as though they were scraps of paper."

The letter of the Citizens' Committee, offering its friendly services in an effort to bring the strikers and manufacturers together, elicited no response from the Protective Association.

When the meeting of the Executive Board of the association closed late yesterday afternoon it was learned that eleven members of the association had been expelled, one of them, Julian Goldman, being a member of the Executive Board. No one at the meeting would give the reasons for the dismissals.

Suggest Protocol Again.

The Citizens' Committee renewed its offer of friendly services to the Manufacturers' Association. A plan which the committee proposes in the event the manufacturers are willing to accept its offer of mediation was outlined by Allan Robinson, Chairman. He said:

"One thing is certain, and that is that nothing better than the protocol has been proposed by any one as yet; at least, nothing has been proposed that stands any chance of acceptance by both parties. Under the circumstances it seems clear that the public has a right to ask the manufacturers and the workers to take up the protocol again, and work under it for a limited period of time, in order that the opportunity may be afforded for a study of the conditions of the trade in order that a new plan, if desired, may be evolved. With this object in view we offer the following concrete suggestions:

"A secret vote to be taken by the members of the Manufacturers' Association and by the members of the union on the question of whether a one year's agreement, similar in all particulars to that entered into July 23, 1915, shall be made at once.

"A committee to be appointed, composed of one member of the Citizens' Committee, the President of the Merchants' Association, the President of the Manufacturers' Protective Association, the President of the union, and a fifth to be chosen by the unanimous vote of the other four members. This committee shall investigate the conditions in the cloak and suit industry, and report any suggestions or plan looking to a better working basis before the expiration of the agreement referred to.

"The suggestions or plan to be proposed by this committee will not be binding upon either party. Either party may accept them or reject them. The value of the plan lies in the fact that the discussions of the differences which exist between the manufacturers and the workers will produce better results under such conditions as we propose than can be expected at a time when passions are aroused and feeling is running high."

Strike to Go On Actively.

Eighty shop Chairmen met Mr. Schlesinger in the afternoon at Imperial Hall, 163 East Fifty-fifth Street. It was decided to carry on the strike with the greatest activity. Apparently the shop Chairmen had abandoned their hostility to the President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to whom they refused to listen on Tuesday when they appeared before the General Strike Committee of the union to protest against ratification of the proposed agreement. They again asserted that they desired to have inserted in any agreement provisions for a reviewing board to settle any differences that might arise between the employes and the manufacturers. Otherwise, they contended, they would be forced to resort to a strike every time there was a disagreement between them.

All foremen, cutters, and tailors have been called out on strike once more as a result of the meeting of the workers' General Strike Committee held on Wednesday night at the Central Opera House. This class of workers, and they number more than 400 of the most skilled men in the industry, had prepared to return to work in anticipation of the ratification of the proposed agreement. They demand $30 a week, instead of $27.50, ten holidays each year, and a forty-eight-hour week.

O.S.STRAUS SETTLES STRIKE

Brings About Peace in Plant Which Employs 2,000 Workmen.

Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission succeeded yesterday in amicably settling a dispute that might have otherwise thrown out of work the 2,000 employes of the Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company, whose plant is at Woodhaven, L. I. The trouble was referred to Mr. Straus by Michael J. Regan and John J. Bealin of the State Industrial Commission, who had tried to compose the differences between the company and its employes, but had failed.

The troubles came when Raphael Annslato, a boxing contractor employed by the company for twelve years, was discharged. The company said that he had refused to continue to work and that his refusal had left fifty men without employment. The committee of workers maintained that Annslato had been unjustly dismissed, because the day when he quit the weather was exceedingly hot and the conditions of the factory where he was employed were unbearable. The workers also complained that the discharge of Annslato was an attempt on the part of the company to break up their organization.

Both sides agreed to abide by the decision of Mr. Straus, and after he had heard both he decided that Annslato had really discharged himself and that the company was not bound to reinstate him, but because of his long service and the very trying conditions of his work and the place where he was located, the company should give him back his job. It was so ordered.

CITY WANTS SHOREFRONT.

Mayor Asks State to Abate Coney Island Obstructions.

Mayor Mitchel has asked Attorney General E. E. Woodbury, it was announced yesterday, to take legal steps to compel the removal of structures interfering with the use by the public of the tideway of the Coney Island front, which was held to be public property in the recent decision of the Court of Appeals. The Mayor's request for State action was made after Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy had rendered an opinion that the city had no right to initiate an action for the reason that the Court of Appeals had held that the title to the tideway was vested in the State. The Mayor's letter says:

The Court of Appeals has recently, in the case of the People of the State of New York against Steeplechase Park Company and others, sustained the right of the public to use the tideway or foreshore of the Coney Island front on the Atlantic Ocean and the right of the State to compel the removal of structures interfering with this right except in cases where the Commissioners of the Land Office have issued in the past letters patent conveying such lands under water in fee to the adjacent upland owners.

As the title to lands under water outshore of the average high-water mark, except where granted by the Commissioners of the Land Office to upland owners, is vested in the State of New York, such lands under water are under the control of the proper State authorities. Neither I as Mayor nor any other city official can legally proceed to remove obstructions therefrom.

In behalf of the people of the City of New York I would request that steps be taken to cause the removal of all illegal structures, so that the public may have the unrestricted use of this foreshore.

I will be glad to co-operate with you in every way and, if desired, will place at your disposal such municipal facilities as you may require to the end that the people may use these lands—a right of which they have been so long deprived.

The suit which the Court of Appeals finally decided was brought by the State against the Steeplechase Park Company, Huber, and others. The court found that only in the case of the Huber grant was the property owner entitled to possession of the shore between high and low tide in front of his upland.

City to Issue Tunnel Stock.

The Board of Estimate yesterday authoried the issuance of $4,194,797 worth of corporate stock for the construction of a tunnel under the East River from Fifty-ninth or Sixtieth Street, Manhattan, to the Queens Plaza. A contract for this work was recently awarded by the Public Service Commission to Patrick McGovern & Co.

Sioux City Newspaper Suspends.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 28.—The Daily News, which was purchased a week ago by Governor Capper of Kansas, suspended publication today. The newspaper was started nine years ago.

WILSON PLANS WORK FOR TARIFF BOARD

One of the Commission's First Tasks May Be Tour of Foreign Countries.

PRESIDENT INDORSES IDEA

Accepts Suggestion of Illinois Manufacturers to be Taken Up When the Time Is Opportune.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—In response to a recommendation of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association that the Government send a commission of from twelve to twenty Americans to all countries with the idea of cultivating closer economic relations, President Wilson has written to Samuel M. Hastings of Chicago, President of that organization, expressing sympathy with the proposal, but indicating that he did not think this the opportune time to undertake a mission of that character among the belligerent European nations.

The President promised that when the circumstances justified it he would have the new Tariff Commission make an investigation of trade relations between the United States and foreign countries.

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association, through President Hastings, telegraphed President Wilson that "in our judgment future strife and misunderstanding may be avoided in a large measure through social and industrial contact," and asked him to take the initiative toward that end by having a commission visit all nations. The commission, said the Manufacturers' Association, should immediately visit Mexico, China and Japan.

President Wilson's response, sent today to Mr. Hastings, was as follows:

Washington, July 28, 1916.
The White House,
My Dear Mr. Hastings:

It as with real interest and appreciation that I received your suggestion for the appointment of a commission to visit the belligerent nations for the purpose of studying the means whereby closer economic relations might be brought about between the United States and Europe. The general idea underlying your suggestion had for a long time been much in my thoughts. Whether this is the opportune moment to act upon it, however, is open to serious question.

Let me say that, when the circumstances justify it, I shall take advantage of that provision of the Rainey bill under which the President is authorized to direct an examination or investigation by the Tariff Commission of trade relations between the United States and foreign countries, including the conditions, causes, and effects of the competition of foreign industries with those of the United States.

After all, what we are interested in is to ascertain all the facts surrounding our economic life and to disconnect a fundamental thing like the fiscal policy of the Government with regard to duties on imports from party politics. We shall strive to do this through the instrumentality of a permanent, non-partisan commission composed of able and experienced men, so that when the facts are once obtained, the handling of our tariff question may no longer be made the football of politics. It ought to be possible by such means to make the question of duties merely a question of progress and development, a question of adapting means to ends, to facilitating and helping business and employing to the utmost the resources of the country in a vast development of our business and enterprise.

Through the Federal Trade Commission, which substitutes the milder processes of helpful counsel for the harsh process of the law, we already have, for the first time, a compilation of the trust laws of the world, together with a complete analysis of the manner in which foreign Governments encourage their business enterprises and associations. A committe of the House of Representatives now has under discussion a bill to permit co-operation among American manufacturers and business men exclusively for export trade, so that American enterprise may be able to meet more successfully the organized competition with which they are face to face in international markets. In addition to the information gathered and systematized by the Federal Trade Commission bearing upon foreign and domestic commerce, our consular representatives and commercial attachés abroad have kept us well supplied with information relative to the changing business conditions and the new financial processes which are proceeding with unusual rapidity; but it will be the privilege and function of the Tariff Commission to obtain and collate in an even more systematic way the information which is desired as a basis for our future action.

We have not been accustomed to the large world of international business, but it is evident that we must get acquainted with it immediately. America is already establishing new industries. Some of these, like the dyestuff industry, for example, are old and well established in Europe and have been for generations. The study of such industries, their wages, and their general organization with reference to economy and efficiency of operation, cannot fail to be helpful to the business men of the United States and to the people in general.

May I not add an expression of my sincere appreciation of the evidence you and your colleagues have given of a willingness to co-operate in all such enterprises? Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. Samuel M. Hastings, President Illinois Manufacturers' Association, Chicago, Ill.

PRUDENTIAL DISMISSES MEN

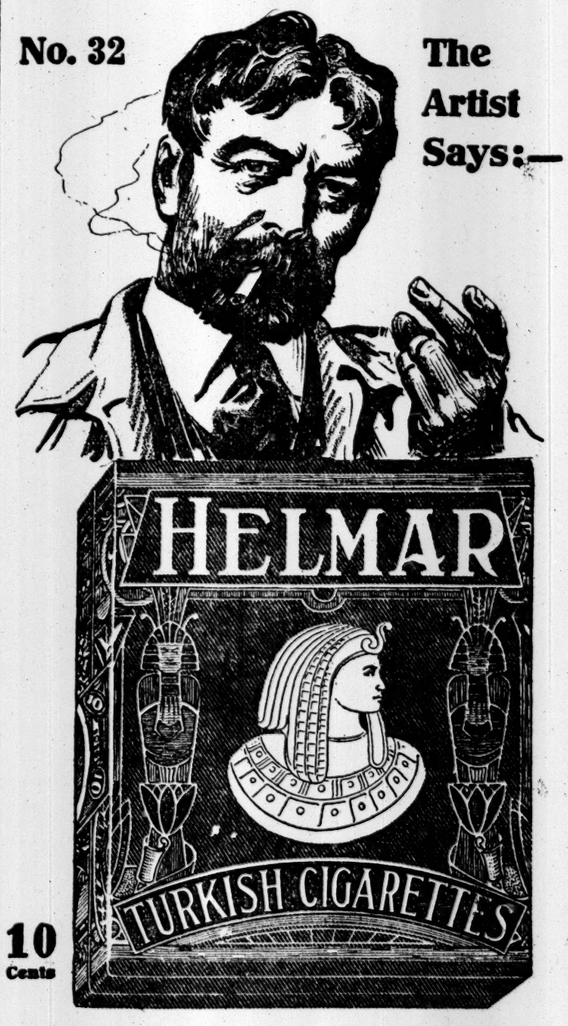
Sends Strikers Formal Written Notices of Their Discharge.

The outstanding developments yesterday in the strike of the agents of the Prudential Insurance Company of America were the disaffection of about 150 agents, distributed among the Prudential's thirteen branch offices in Brooklyn, who went over to the strikers in a body, and the action of the company in sending its representatives among the strikers assembled in their headquarters at Bryant Hall, handing them formal letters notifying them of their dismissal. The letter read:

Your services as an agent, servant, and employe of this company are hereby no longer required, and, therefore, you are dismissed from further service in this company. The dismissal to take effect at once.

None of the letters bore a date. Many of the agents said the company could not legally dismiss, or that they themselves could not be legally considered as discharged as long as they held their debit books.

No. 32 The Artist Says:—



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I am a portrait painter.
When I paint a man's picture I give him "Helmar" Turkish cigarettes to smoke.
"Helmar" puts the natural happy expression on his face, and keeps it there.
I smoke "Helmar" and so does nearly every artist I know.
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The mildest tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.
The best tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.
Don't pay ten cents for anybody's cigarette until you have tried "Helmar," a fascinating, elevating, gentleman's smoke.

Anargyros A Corporation Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

Quality Superl

SALE

Friday, Saturday and Monday

Entire stock of rebuilt used cars must be sold by August 2d regardless of cost. Here's a chance of a lifetime to pick up a *real* bargain at your own price.

The reason for this sacrifice in value is purely a business proposition. The Mitchell Motor Car Co. has taken over the Metropolitan District previously controlled by the Carl H. Page Motors Company, Inc., and the entire stock of used cars must be disposed of.

Some of these cars, including many late models, have been thoroughly overhauled, and will be sold as low as $100.00.

The choice includes: Mitchell, Hudson, Studebaker, Chalmers, Overland, Cadillac, Buick, National, eight-cylinder Oldsmobile, Mercer, and New Ford, new eight-cylinder Scripps-Booth, and other leading makes.
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COLUMBUS CIRCLE—FACING SOUTH

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

A STATEMENT

By the

Cloak, Suit & Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association

THE recent agitation by a certain class of Union men, intent upon destroying the agreement just reached, which reconciled all differences, impels the Association to make a plain presentation of the facts:

On July 6th, 1916, the employers by open letter, published broadcast in the public press (not by private or secret correspondence), made to all the Union workers (not to any special Union representatives) the following offer as a fundamental basis for conference:

"That the employer is free, according to the dictates of his business, to increase or decrease the number of his employees to meet the conditions in his factory and to retain such of his employees as he may desire on the basis of efficiency."

The Union, by its open letter in the public press, unequivocally accepted this offer "without modification or limitation, providing that, for any arbitrary and oppressive exercise of this right, the workers should have 'the right to strike.'" This right was conceded by the employers.

With this *fundamental understanding* as a basis, the Association appointed its representatives, who met and conferred with fourteen Union representatives, duly authorized and appointed by each separate local organization.

There was then no intimation or suggestion that the *fundamental understanding* was not binding upon each and every Union worker as well as upon the representatives there present, nor was there any protest or objection against its full force and operation.

The conference, proceeding upon this *fundamental understanding*, developed many difficulties, some of which threatened for a time to prevent final adjustment; but, after extended argument, careful consideration, and prolonged negotiation, all such differences were adjusted. An agreement was reached on all points, and it had for its *cap-stone* this *fundamental understanding* (Section 19):

"That the employer is free, according to the dictates of his business, to increase or decrease the number of his employees to meet the conditions in his factory and to retain such of his employees as he may desire on the basis of efficiency."

The agreement gave to the workers the following:

1. The wages were increased.
2. The hours of labor were decreased.
3. The humane conditions of employment were safeguarded.
4. Possible disputes on price settlements were agreed to be decided by a definite, non-partisan method.
5. Outside contractors' shops were regulated.
6. The Union was recognized.
7. Union workers were guaranteed against discrimination.
8. In addition to this, as a voluntary concession, the employers, though the *fundamental understanding* did not require it, conceded the "Preferential Union Shop" in the hiring of employees. This, the only variation from the *fundamental understanding*, was an additional advantage given to the Union workers, freely conceded by the employers in the interest of peace.

Regardless of any technical right of the parties to submit the signed document for ratification and adoption by their members, both sides, employers and workers, stood committed, in honor and in good faith, to the agreement reached. All subjects were agreed upon, and are closed, and all were settled upon the original basis of the *fundamental understanding*.

There is now nothing left for discussion, negotiation or arbitration.

There remains only to be proved whether the Union in this industry can be held to its plighted word, and whether collective bargaining with a Union means that the Union, after getting the maximum of concessions, can repudiate its authorized representatives, can ignore its plain understanding, and, as a new method for coercing employers, trample upon its solemn agreements as though they were scraps of paper.

We refuse yet to believe that the workers in our industry are unwilling to live up to an agreement entered into in good faith by their duly authorized representatives. We desire that they be given a fair chance to prove themselves worthy, as a Union, of our faith and confidence. But, if by Wednesday morning, August 2nd, the Union shall not have recognized the agreement as made, we shall be obliged to conclude that the Union is unworthy of any agreement, and thenceforth we shall decline to recognize the Union, and we shall take back our workers as individuals, guaranteeing to each man who returns the full benefits of the agreement as made.

The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers Protective Association
220 Fifth Avenue, New York

ASKS SERVICE BOARD TO MAKE APPRAISALS

F. C. Howe Says Value of Fewer Than 25 Per Cent. of Utility Companies Is Known.

SENDS LETTER TO STRAUS

Head of League for Municipal Ownership and Operation Cites Rates in Other Cities.

A letter written to Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission by Frederic C. Howe, President of the League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City, says that fewer than one-quarter of the companies under the jurisdiction of the commision have been appraised for the purpose of determining what would be a fair rate to charge for the commodities or service produced by them.

Mr. Howe's letter was a reply to a statement made by Secretary James H. Walker of the commission which said in effect that appraisals had been made of the properties of companies in capitalization and the rate cases, and cited the companies as the New York Railways Company, Third Avenue Railroad Company, Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery Company, Twenty-third Street Railway Company, Belt Line Railway Corporation, New York City Interborough Railway Company, Bridge Operating Company and other companies; Third Avenue Bridge Company, Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company, New York & North Shore Traction Company, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Crosstown Railroad Company, and the Kings County Lighting Company.

A quotation from the commission's report for 1914 stated that there were forty-five companies operating routes within the city which lease or operate by agreement thirty-one others, and that in 1914 there were sixteen gas companies, three gas-electric companies, and nine electric and power companies under the jurisdiction of the commission. Mr. Howe said in his letter:

"An appraisal has therefore been made of less than one-quarter of the companies under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission. Conspicuous among the unappraised companies are the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and the New York Edison Company.

"The total capitalization in stocks and bonds of public service corporations in this city in 1915, according to Mr. Howe, was $1,325,273,548, and the revenues from them amounted to nearly $170,000,000. Concerning the rates charged for gas in other cities Mr. Howe said:

"It should be noted that the Boston Consolidated Gas Company is selling gas at 70 cents and making a profit of 9 per cent., the Pacific Gas and Electric Company at 58 cents to 75 cents, the Gas and Electric Company of Los Angeles for 70 cents, and the Detroit City Gas Company for 85 cents to 90 cents, gas used for engines for 55 cents, with a discount of 10 per cent. The Pacific Gas and Electric Company sells electricity in San Francisco at 8 cents to 4 cents per kilowatt hour for domestic use and at 4 cents net for commercial purposes; in Milwaukee electricity is sold for an average of 6.7 cents for both light and power; in Buffalo for 4.4 cents for power and 6.7 cents for light; in Chicago electrity is sold for 5.7 cents for both light and power; in Detroit, for power for 5.2 cents and for light for 8.8 cents. Municipal electric light and gas companies are selling at cheaper rates than those quoted. In Cleveland the maximum charge for domestic purposes is 3 cents, and the rate as low as 1 cent to large consumers."

Mr. Howe called attention to the fact that the fare on some of the railroads in several other big cities is only three cents, and in others six tickets are sold for a quarter. Then he wrote:

"Appraisal is essential to the determination of what constitutes a fair rate for service or commodity. We therefore urge that the Public Service Commission devote itself at once and unremittingly to the appraisal of the unappraised utility corporations of the city. Of course the value of land owned or controlled by public service corporations must be recognized as part of their profits, and not a base for capitalization, since they have not given the value thereto.

"As you know, many of these franchises (granted in the city up to the consolidation) were secured by fraud and corruption, while an awakened social conscience denies the right of any legislative body, State or local, to give away the rights of all future generations, as well as of the present, to be exploited for and by the greed of a few."

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ADVANCE NOTICE

J. H. MAYERS, Auct'r

LIQUIDATION SALE.

BY ORDER OF OWNER

On TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1916,

AT 10:30 A. M.

ADVANCE STYLES OF

CLOAKS and SUITS

SILK and SERGE DRESSES

of every description, latest models; Tailor-Made Skirts and Coats.

4,000 YARDS OF

Serges, Poplins, Zibelines, Linen, Satin, Bridal Veils, Silk Net, Furniture, Fixtures.

SEE TUESDAY'S PAPER

CERTIFICATE OF THE CONTINUED USE OF THE PARTNERSHIP NAME OF S. M. SWENSON & SONS.

WE, the undersigned, Eric P. Swenson, Swen A. Swenson, Albin C. Swenson and S. Magnus Swenson, do hereby certify and declare that we intend to conduct at 61 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the business heretofore conducted for more than twenty years by Eric P. Swenson and Swen A. Swenson, under the firm name of S. M. SWENSON & SONS.

We declare that we intend to continue to use and deal under said firm name of S. M. Swenson & Sons and that the full names of the persons intending to deal under such firm name with their respective places of residence are as follows:

Eric P. Swenson, 13 E. 71st St., New York City.

Swen A. Swenson, 821 Madison Ave., New York City.

Albin C. Swenson, Short Hills, New Jersey.

S. Magnus Swenson, South Orange, New Jersey.

Dated, New York City, July 1st, 1916.

In Presence of: ERIC P. SWENSON,
SWEN A. SWENSON,
ALBIN C. SWENSON,
S. MAGNUS SWENSON.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

On this first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, before me personally came ERIC P. SWENSON, SWEN A. SWENSON, ALBIN C. SWENSON, and S. MAGNUS SWENSON, the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

(Seal) F. M. ALTZ,
Notary Public, N. Y. County, No. 142.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Contractors wanted on ladies' coats to take out cut work. A 87 Times.

FLANNELS.—Green, red, and navy; all woolen flannel any quantity. 1,182 Broadway, Room 301.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at skirts; bring samples. 5th floor, 32 West 31st St.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Silk Jersey coats, all colors, to close out, cheap. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Wool dresses, $8.75 and upward; satin dresses, $6.75 and upward. Denbosky Bros., 126 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—200 wool serge dresses, No. 7,301, to close out at $3.25. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....4 per cent. for the best names
Thursday....4@4¼ " " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Buyers After Bleached Goods.

So acute has the shortage of bleached cottons become in this market, both in the piece and made up into sheets and pillow cases, that converters are reported to be trying to buy goods from competing houses in order to fill merchandise obligations which they could not meet otherwise. While it was not said outright that the converters in question were unsuccessful in their quest it was intimated that if they got any goods they paid substantial advances for them. The recent Southern floods, the damage they did to the mills and the transit facilities of that part of the country, the crowded condition of the bleacheries generally, and labor troubles in at least one of them, and a jobbing demand for the goods that is above normal are all important factors in the present scarcity of bleached cloths.

Bag Sheetings Were Sought.

In the sheeting end of the local gray goods market yesterday there was a good inquiry reported for constructions suitable for use in bags. Thirty-one-inch five-yard sheetings were actively sought, but as a result of the difference in price views it is an open question whether business resulted or not. Mills were asking 5⅜ cents for them, it was said, with buyers bidding an eighth less. These goods, together with 36-inch 3.50s and 36-inch 4.50s, (probably 48-44s,) were wanted for August-September shipment, the latter goods being preferred at 6¾ and 7 cents respectively. Inquiries were also in the market for 27-inch 9.50s, which were held at 3 1-16 cents. For 30-inch 3.25-yard drills, spot, 7⅝ cents was asked, with 7½ cents bid. These cloths are very scarce for prompt delivery.

Printcloth Demand Was Sizeable.

The inquiry for printcloths was again pretty active in this market yesterday, and where it failed to produce business the reason was more often the failure of the mills to give the deliveries wanted than to the unwillingness of the buyers to pay the prices asked. One of the day's features was the first business reported on Southern 38½-inch 64-60s at 5⅞ cents, they having been sold in a fair way for August delivery. It was said that this construction cannot now be had for any 1916 delivery at 5⅞ cents, though some mills seem willing to go into the new year at that figure. Prices were firmer generally, and no further business was done, so far as could be learned, on 39-inch 56-44s at 4 9-16 cents. Mills were firm for the full prices of 4⅝ cents. Thirty-nine-inch 68-72s, which had been selling to some extent from second hands at 6 7-16 cents for prompt delivery, apparently have been withdrawn at that price, and 6⅝ cents is now generally asked. These were the closing prices quoted yesterday:

39-inch, 80-80s....7½c; 38½-inch, 64-60s...5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....7c; 38½-inch, 64-56s...5⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s....6½c; 38½-inch, 60-52s...5c
39-inch, 56-64s....4⅝c; 38½-inch, 60-48s...4⅝c
38½-inch, 64-64s...6c; 27-inch, 64-60s....3⅝c

They Disappeared Quickly.

Apropos of the reported scarcity of white hosiery of all kinds in the wholesale dry goods market it was said yesterday that jobbers are now having deliveries due them made in case lots by express. One prominent concern received three cases of these goods yesterday in that manner, containing 180 dozen women's silks, put up in quarter-dozen boxes. By nightfall they had all been reshipped without making more than a slight scratch on the surface of the demand. It is also said that black and white novelty hose for women, especially striped goods, are becoming difficult to obtain.

Don't All Want Indigo Denims.

In spite of the fact that here has been considerable improvement of late in the supply of indigo, both natural and synthetic, not all buyers of denims are insisting on indigo goods. At least one well-known maker of overalls has found logwood blues good enough to satisfy about 40 per cent. of his trade. For the other 60 per cent. he has to use indigo-dyed cloths. In buying logwood-dyed denims, however, the manufacturer in question is careful to take only the darkest shades of blue, having found from experience that, though these fabrics are likely to "bleed" somewhat in washing, they retain enough color to give satisfaction to the user of the finished garment.

New Style of Bathrobe.

For the coming Fall season a new style bathrobe has been put on the market. The garment is constructed of two parts, one a smoking jacket and the other a skirt. When the two are connected a bathrobe results. The idea has been patented. In introducing this garment to the haberdashery trade the use of two garments obtained through one purchase will be featured.

Should Beware of Freaks.

Now that combinations of colors in women's footwear are being bought freely by the leading dealers for the coming season, the smaller retailers are advised to follow suit, but to beware of buying "freaks." A little care in choosing really harmonizing leathers when buying the new lines will mean fewer regrets when the season gets well advanced and "stickers" begin to rear their heads. Dealers are also advised against carrying over any low colored shoes. Plain opera slippers are being sold for Fall in all leathers, also in satin. It is said that they are now to be used for street and evening wear.

Wool Velours Season's Favorite.

Dress goods selling agents are quite certain now that what should prove one of the best selling cloths in many seasons has been brought out in wool velours, or bolivias, as they are called in most quarters of the trade. The coat manufacturers have taken this fabric in large quantities, and there are now cloths put out in many price ranges. One of the most pleasing features of the fabric is that more than the usual profit can be made by both the garment manufacturer and the retailer, owing to the attractive quality of the material. Coats made of it have already been offered by the retailers at $45 and $50.

Dress Season Predicted.

From the volume of business now being done by the dress manufacturers and the orders being placed for future delivery, the trade, it is said, will enjoy an exceptionally prosperous season this Fall. The situation in the coat and suit industry is naturally having its effect on the sister trade, the former's loss being the latter's gain. Buyers are expected to place orders for larger quantities of dresses to make up the shortage in the coat and suit end. The coming season gives promise of featuring the use of serge and silk combinations. Satins and taffetas will be used as effectively as possible in trimming the costumes in conjunction with furs.

As to Exports of Crossbreds.

Cable dispatches from London tell of the willingness of the British Government to entertain applications for the export of crossbred wool. No information on the matter could be obtained at the office of the Textile Alliance, Inc. In the market yesterday, the opinion was freely expressed that, regardless of the decision of the English Government on the question of allowing exports of crossbreds, prices for wool in this country would not be affected. It was said that, if anything, prices of wool here are below those which rule in England. Piece goods buyers then, so the mill representatives said, need have no fear of a recession of values due to the action of Great Britain in removing the embargo restriction.

DRY GOODS TRADE ACTIVE.

Great Interest in Fashion Show to be Held Aug. 7 to 12.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods has been in excess of the corresponding period of a year ago. Buyers have attended the market in much larger numbers, many of them coming from the South and West.

"Great interest is being shown in the Chicago market week and fashion show to be held Aug. 7 to 12, and an unusually large number of merchants are expected. Collections are ahead of the same period last year. The domestic cotton goods market is firm."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ABERDEEN, S. Dak.—S. Salinsky, general mdse.; Longacre.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Co.: Mrs. O. Kline, jobs wash dresses, cotton waists; 339 5th Av.

ALTOONA, Penn.—W. F. Gable & Co.; J. G. Harris, art goods, 230 5th Av.

ASHTON, Idaho — A. B. Samsel, general mdse.; Somerset.

ATHENS, O.—D. Zimmer & Co.; T. W. Craig, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

ATLANTA, Ga.—L. & L. Mfg. Co.; A. A. Lipshutz, piece goods; McAlpin.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlin - Johnson - Du Bose Co.; C. J. Bloodworth, ready-to-wear; 1,140 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga. — Chamberlin-Johnson-Du Bose Co.; Mrs. A. Busha, waists; 20 E. 46th; Collingwood.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlin - Johnson - Du Bose Co.; R. J. Lee, dress goods, silks; A. H. Bernard, domestics, flannels, white goods; 20 E. 46th; Collingwood.

AUSTIN, Texas—M. Snaman, women's ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; Strand.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Lazarus Bros.; C. M. Behrend, ready-to-wear; Strand.

BALTIMORE—Miller Clothing Co.; M. Miller, clothing, furn. goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Polan, Katz & Co.; C. Katz, mtrs. umbrellas, parasols; 1,270 Broadway; Strand.

BOSTON—Navin & Kelly Co.; M. H. Navin, women's wear, men's clothing; Marlborough.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; S. A. Campbell, hdkfs.; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss N. Mackey, undermuslins; 470 4th Av.

BRYAN, Texas—Webb Bros.; J. H. Webb, general mdse.; Imperial.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Frank Woolen Co.; C. R. Frank, woolens; Navarre.

BUTTE, Mon.—Hennessy Co.; F. E. Churchill, men's clothing, furn. goods; 23 E. 26th.

CHICAGO—M. Lindenthal & Sons; S. C. Lindenthal, woolens; 941 B'way.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Bergh, misses' ready-to-wear; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—J. Rothschild & Co.; J. Rothschild, woolens; Breslin.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward & Co.; C. Frenzl, gloves; 43 W. 23d.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Liberty Clothing Co.; Sam Schaengold, 861 Schaingold, clothing; Herald Square.

DENVER, Col.—Neustetter Co.; Miss Keene, coats, suits, dresses; Miss Wells, waists; Miss Feinberg, skirts; 364 5th Av.

DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; J. Slaughter, domestics, piece goods, muslin underwear, basement; 71 West 23d.

DENVER, Col.—Neustetter Co.; M. Neustetter, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; G. A. Mayhew, corsets, undermuslins; 354 4th Av.

DULUTH, Minn., Glass Block—A. & Co.; R. S. Patrick, dry goods; 200 5th Av.

EASTON, Penn.—F. S. Bixler Co.; G. R. Parks, notions, ribbons, hosiery; Wallick.

EASTON, Penn.—W. Laubach & Sons; M. Laubach, ready-to-wear; 41 Union Square.

FAIRMOUNT, W. Va.—J. M. Hartley & Son Co.; J. M. Altman, rugs, draperies; Albert.

GALVESTON, Texas—B. Laird, general mdse.; Strand.

HARTFORD, Conn.—M. Blumenthal & Co.; A. Utchenick, hats; Grand.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Stackpole, Moore, Tryon Co.; H. B. Moore, men's clothing; Marie Antoinette.

HATTIESBURG, Miss.—The Davidson Co.; L. L. Mullinnix, mdse. mgr.; 1,133 B'way; Breslin.

HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; L. L. Harris, hosiery, notions, laces, fancy goods, ribbons, gloves; 148 West 23d; Collingwood.

HOUSTON, Tex.—McCardell & Sauer; M. McCardell, muslin underwear; R. 1,717, 303 5th Av.

HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; M. E. Gimbel, millinery; 148 W. 23d.

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—G. S. Samsel, general mdse.; Somerset.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; W. K. Warren, clothing, furn. goods; 225 5th Av.; Gregorian.

JANESVILLE, Wis.—Mahoney & Newman; K. Newman, dry goods, shoes; Grand.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, Fall coats, suits; 7 West 22d.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Berkson Bros.; Miss Frank, waists; 364 5th Av.

LIVINGSTON, Mon.—Golden Rule Syndicate; J. McCracken, general mdse.; Somerset.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—L. H. Sternau, clothing, furniture; Strand.

MACON, Ga.—Ghiurden, Smith' & Co.; C. S. Cason, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

NARASOTA, Texas—Patout-Thomas Co.; W. R. Thomas, general mdse.; 1,150 B'way.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Jacobus & Co.; Miss M. Truman, H. D. Weinbaum, women's ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Rich, Schwartz & Joseph; J. Rich, ready-to-wear; 1,140 B'way.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Steiger, Dudgeon Co.; L. J. Rioux, laces, embroideries; 315 5th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Brooks & Co.; R. E. Hunt, cloaks, suits; Broztell.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Meyers Dept. Store; L. Meyers, Fall coats, suits; Madison Hotel.

OGDEN, Utah—Last & Thomas; J. H. F. Last, coats, suits, dresses; R. 1,507, 1,140 Broadway.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Parisian; Mrs. C. E. Butcher, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Rothschild & Co.; L. Rothschild, piece goods; Grand.

PETERSBURG, Va.—Kent Furniture Co.; E. C. Kent, carpets, portieres; Navarre.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kaufmann Dept. Store; L. Silverstein, carpets, 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—H. Werner & Co.; H. Werner, Endicott.

PITTSBURGH—W. & H. Walker Co.; H. Walker, men's clothing, women's wear, housefurn. goods; 200 5th Av.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo.—Lipman Wolfe & Co.; F. C. MacDonald, silks; 1,123 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; J. W. H. Cole, A. L. True, Furniture goods; 200 5th Av.; Broztell.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Cobb, Dobin & Co.; E. D. Cobb, millinery; Sherman Square.

RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; Miss E. Jones, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rosenberg Bros. & Co.; H. Levi, clothing; 200 5th Av.

ROSWELL, N. M.—Price & Co.; M. Price, general mdse.; Mrs. W. Vandewart, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Joske Bros.; Miss E. Cockerell, knit, muslin underwear; 148 W. 23d; Breslin.

SAN FRANCISCO—Eureka D. G. Co.; M. Loeb, Fall coats, suits; Madison Hotel.

SCRANTON, Penn.—J. J. Collins Clothing Store; J. J. Collins, men's, boys' clothing.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Rhodes Co.; Miss B. M. Thornquest, juniors', children's muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 1,150 Broadway.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Rhodes Co.; Mrs. A. Oden, millinery; 1,150 B'way.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane D. G. Co.; A. Poll, millinery; 225 4th Av.; Longacre.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Loth, Hoffman Clothing Co.; M. Hoffman, mfrs. pants; Ansonia.

TROY, N. Y.—H. H. Butler; women's ready-to-wear, muslin underwear, furnishing goods; 470 4th Av.; Marseilles.

WACO, Tex.—J. Snaman & Co.; J. Snaman, women's ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lansburgh & Bro.; J. J. Wiley, domestics; Cumberland.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Musler & Liebeskind; L. Liebeskind, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.

WATERTOWN, S. Dak.—B. Salinsky, general mdse.; Longacre.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—J. Long's Sons; R. Long, dry goods, notions, millinery, carpets, house furnishing goods; 116 W. 32d.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

KAUFMAN BROTHERS, 132 West Twenty-seventh Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henry and Max Kaufman, composing the firm of Kaufman Brothers, manufacturers of women's apparel at 132 West Twenty-seventh Street; Judge Mayer appointed Milton M. Stuttenfield receiver, bond $2,000. S. S. Breslin, creditors' attorney, said the liabilities were $22,000, and assets $5,000.

WALTER D. RUSHER of 3,500 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,172 and no assets.

MORRIS GREENBERG of 476 Seventh Avenue, formerly a dealer in women's garments, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,548 and no assets. He made an assignment on Feb. 24, 1914, and the assets then realized $225.

CHARLES WICENTOWSKI, salesman, of 145 Norfolk Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,266 and no assets.

JOHN J. BALLUFF of Peekskill, formerly a stationer and confectioner, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,061 and no assets.

CHARLES ALBERT.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition filed on June 14 against Charles Albert, installment dealer, at 80 East Broadway, on a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar.

J. SLOTOPOLSKY & SON.—Judge Mayer has granted a discharge to J. Slotopolsky & Son, produce dealers, formerly at 39 Ludlow Street. Liabilities, $15,580.

NABATOFF BROS.—Judge Mayer has appointed Hugo Levy receiver for Nabatoff Bros., stable, at 56 East 109th Street. Bond, $750.

EMANUEL KNAUER, trading as the Bon Ton Cloak and Suit House at 45 Avenue B, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $9,171 and assets of $1,670.

Weekly Failure Report.

BRADSTREET'S reports 283 business failures in the United States during the week, against 284 for the previous week, and 329, 266, 248, and 224 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 61; New England, 41; Southern, 74; Western, 53; Northwestern, 30, and Far Western, 24. Canada had 30, against 24 for the preceding week. About 93 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital, and 5 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

A. E. R. Realty Corp.—Daniel G. Nolan, and Charles L. Robinson — J. R. Brown $2,090.69
Atlas, Louis—M. Goldberg et al..... 115.75
Bergkamp, B.—E. Durling..... 357.60
Benedetto-Clark-Nugent, Inc.—Union Exchange National Bank of N. Y..... 624.51
Behrens, Conrad—E. L. Graef et al.... 451.97
Beaver, Margaret E.—Belding Bros & Co. 105.41
Blass Construction Co., Inc., Thomas H. Fraser, John F. Blass, Margaret Blass, and S. Roman Flooring Co., Inc., —A. Gronich..... 117.57
Community Investing Co., Inc.—N. Y. Edison Co..... 164.45
Clark, Aaron H.—E. L. Ostrander..... 188.50
Carr, Benjamin, Jr.—W. P. Schimpf.... 269.33
Coffey Realty Co. and Catherine D.—C. Schaefer 180.16
Carey, Mollie E.—B. Altman & Co.... 1,518.80
Condax, Nicholas A.—U. S. Frame and Picture Co..... 121.97
Cameron, Duncan—St. Regis Hotel Co.. 276.80
Carr, Benjamin, Jr.—W. P. Schimpf.. 269.33
Clark, J. Malcolm—T. C. Hollander et al. 149.58
Same—T. Heller..... 171.16
Coleman, Clyde J.—W. Buess..... 2,544.43
Day 6, James J.—J. R. Clarke..... 203.50
Edgar, George—B. Altman Co..... 134.24
Friedman, Joseph—N. Y. Edison Co..... 108.56
Frost, Frank L.—W. H. Alcock..... 104.15
Farmes, Annabelle—J. M. Gidding & Co., Inc. 972.43
Same—T. C. Hollander et al..... 464.89
Hartington, Orra A.—Columbia Graphophone Co. 121.30
Hahn, Charles F.—Two Hundred and Ninety-nine Madison Avenue Co..... 375.09
Ingersoll Engineering and Construction Co., Inc. 3,183.90
Jennings, Louis B.—J. T. McCord..... 325.14
Jonson, Evelyn—N. Y. Lubricating Oil Co. 143.55
Kennedy, Frank—B. A. Rolfe..... 426.82
Kimball, Francis H.—Van Printing and Pub. Association..... 838.91
Kalil, Gabriel A.—B. Altman & Co.... 741.18
Katz, Benjamin—S. Drusas..... 393.57
Levinson, Harry—S. Eichhorn et al.... 312.01
Lynch, Robert, and Illinois Surety Co.—People, &c. 1,000.00
McEwen, Margaret R.—B. Altman & Co 4,001.36
Murphy, Patrick T.—J. A. Hartwell.... 107.95
Moskowitz, Harry, and Jacob Swetor—M. M. Mailer, Endicott 677.00
Moyka, William—Swift & Co..... 134.17
Menkes, Jacques—B. Altman & Co.... 320.09
N. Y. Electric Lines Co.—W. J. Gaynor as Mayor, &c. 190.56
Neumann, Ignac—Stern Bros 187.38
Neuschafer, Jennie and Henry—W. Tobelman 248.44
National Tool Co.—Crucible Steel Co. of America 112.54
Orengo, Rosa—O. L. Laura..... 224.91
O'Neil, John—M. Moss..... 130.15
Pollok, Harry—G. F. Jordan..... 219.72
Palmer, Affie, or Annie—B. Altman & Co 335.05
Robinson, Emily M.—R. C. Sanborn, costs 140.42
Rees, David, and Illinois Surety Co.—People, &c. 1,000.00
Ryan, Geo. E.—Standard Oil Co..... 108.45
Rehfeld, Rosie—S. A. Fatman..... 720.98
784 6th Ave., Inc., Alexander Brown, Jr., and Floyd De L. Brown—Lewis & Conger 70,178.94
Smith, Carroll F.—Podwill Realty Co.. 322.04
Sire, Meyer L.—Brooks Bros..... 173.16
Whyte, Donald MacD.—H. Foster..... 217.20
Williams, Everett T.—F. E. Boehmcke et al. 201.06
Western Development Co.—Aetna Indemnity Co., costs.
Winters, James E., and John J. McNichols—Hannis Distilling Co..... 186.41

In Bronx County.

American Land Credit Corporation—A. Beyrodt $287.07
Abramowitz, Max—David Mayer Brewing Co. 429.22
Bogart, Wallace F.—New York Talking Machine Co..... 648.40
Bates, William—J. Farley..... 57.72
Goldman, Barney—Burns Brothers..... 838.18
Municipal Asphalt Co., Inc.—Pennsylvania Cement Co..... 888.07
Mansfield Realty Co.—Daniel G. Nolan 80.62
Marsh, Francis B.—C. F. J. Weber..... 66.75
Royal Women's Wear, Inc.—L. Ladinski 48.92
Weinstein, Edward—Cohn-Hall-Marx Co. 84.40

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Mulligan, Lawrence, and Patrick H. Sullivan, executors—R. F. Kennedy, March 28, 1916, reversed..... $2,152.93
Alivon Realty Co., Inc.—F. Klein, June 15, 1916 ..... 137.03
Fallia, Joseph A.—Northern Bank of New York, Dec. 10, 1912..... 582.75
Same—Same, June 6, 1911..... 686.44
Goodman, Aaron—I. Herz, March 27, 1914 ..... 4,239.27
Gottlieb, Abraham—Hotel Walton Co., May 4, 1916 ..... 542.91
Zurbrinsky, Abraham—L. Singer, Jan. 15, 1913 ..... 220.15
Johnson-Saikeld Co., Inc.—Armour & Co., July 13, 1916, canceled..... 2,270.28

LONDON WOOL SALE ENDS.

Applications to Export Crossbreds Will Be Considered.

LONDON, July 28.—The wool auction sales closed today with offerings of 7,800 bales. It was a good selection, and there was a steady demand for all clips.

The series opened with advancing prices, but midway in the sales, after the principal demands had been satisfied and with dearer money, the market receded from the highest. The best grades of merinos closed 5 to 7½ per cent. dearer, and medium and faulty merinos unchanged to 5 per cent. higher. Good crossbreds finished unchanged to 5 per cent. lower, and wasty sorts were 5 to 10 per cent. down. During the sales the home trade bought 90,000 bales and Russia 7,000, while 12,000 were held over.

The authorities have announced they will consider applications for licenses to export a limited quantity of crossbreds if stocks are sufficient.

CENSORSHIP ON SECURITIES.

Dutch Overseas Trust to Establish Clearing House for Them.

AMSTERDAM, July 28.—To facilitate the transmission of securities from Holland to America and to other overseas countries, the British Government has arranged with the Netherlands Overseas Trust for the latter to establish a financial department in Amsterdam. Dutch banks will be represented in this department, and it will be their duty to make certain, through an elaborate system of precautions, that only bona fide neutrals or friendly nationals are interested in its transactions.

The Overseas Trust will mail approved securities in special sealed mail bags, which the British Censor undertakes, after verification, to let through by the same steamer on which they are sent.

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ORDUNA. . . .. SAT., AUG. 12, 5 P.M.
*TUSCANIA..... SAT., AUG. 19, NOON
SAXONIA..... SAT., AUG. 26, 5 P.M.
CARPATHIA..... SAT., SEPT. 2, 5 P.M.
*To Liverpool and Glasgow.

NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON.

PANNONIA. . . .. SAT., AUG. 5, 5 P.M.
ANDANIA. . . .. SAT., AUG. 12, 5 P.M.
ALAUNIA. . . .. SAT., AUG. 19, 5 P.M.

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St. Paul....July 29 | New York....Aug. 5

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N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon

Adriatic.....Aug. 2 | Lapland.....Aug. 17

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120 Broadway, at Cedar St.

Middle West Utilities Company.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors of Middle West Utilities Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share on its outstanding preferred capital stock, payable Sept. 1, 1916, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business at 5 o'clock P. M., Aug. 15, 1916.
EDWARD J. DOYLE, Secretary.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND No. 17.
July 12th, 1916.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two ($2.00) Dollars per share on the Common Capital Stock, payable September 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 10th, 1916. Stock books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed.
C. F. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Utah Metal and Tunnel Company
A dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared, payable August 15, 1916, at the Commonwealth Trust Company, Transfer Agents, 30 Congress Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business August 5, 1916.
W. E. L. DILLAWAY, Treasurer.
Boston, July 25, 1916.

PACIFIC MILLS.
A dividend of four dollars ($4.00) per share has been declared payable August 1st, 1916, at the New England Trust Company, Transfer Agents, 135 Devonshire Street, Boston, to Stockholders of record at the close of business this day.
EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE, Treasurer.
Boston July 24, 1916.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, INC., 43 Exchange Place, New York.
The regular quarterly dividend (3½ quarter) of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable September 1, 1916, to stockholders of record August 21, 1916.
A. N. CONNETT, JR., Secretary.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Volume of Trading Falls Further; Prices Firmer—The State of Business.

Dullness increased on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but with greater dullness came greater firmness. In part, the betterment in prices could be traced to week-end covering by floor traders, but in part it was due to the feeling which prevails in many quarters that there are too many factors supporting values to warrant the adoption of a bearish attitude toward the market as a whole.

Many hold that attitude despite the failure of the list to respond in any encouraging manner to the week's good news from the steel trade. Many on that account are refraining from selling who otherwise would be induced to do so by reason of the indifference of the market to things which reflect prosperity. These realize the repressive influence of large foreign selling and of the uncertainty which naturally attaches to after-war conditions, and they attribute the market's unresponsiveness to those forces rather than to any lack in the present business situation. But if they do not sell neither do they buy, and the market is left to those who buy or sell, no matter how great or how little the motive the professional traders who have grown sufficient in number and in resources to make up a very considerable total of transactions even when the market is left almost exclusively in their hands.

United States Steel was more than twice as active as any other stock, yet the dealings in it reached only 28,100 shares. That was typical of the market's dullness. The stock gained half a point. That was typical of the price movement.

The stock market halts and the season has something to do with that, but trade does not seem to lag. For some time past the business man has been looking ahead with increased caution, but the manufacturer has more often than not had to worry not about his orders, but about his ability to fill them. The fact is that most people would believe more thoroughly in the country's prosperity were it not so great. Disbelief in the long continuance of prosperity is one of the main reasons for the course which the market has pursued in recent months, but the fact is that this prosperity has already lasted a considerable time, that its end is not in sight, and that it is adding very greatly to the assets which lie back of securities. Under these conditions stock market dullness is far less disconcerting to the investor than to the trader.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4½	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3	3	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	3½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	3	3½	3½	
Richmond	3	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	3	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	3	3½	3½	
St. Louis	3	3	3	3
Minneapolis	3	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	3	3½	3½	
Dallas	3	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	3	3½	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.
Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.
Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	2	2¼	2½

TIME.

60 days	3½@3¾	3 months 3¾@4
90 days	3¾@4	6 months 3¾@4
4 months	3¾@4	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days.....3%
4 to 6 months.....4
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....4¼@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling— Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	$4.75¾	+ .00⅛
Cables	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76¼	..
Francs— Demand	5.90⅞	5.90⅝	5.90⅞	..
Cables	5.90⅜	5.90⅛	5.90⅜	..
Marks— Demand	71.93⅝	71.81¼	71.81¼	+ .18⅝
Cables	72.00	71.87½	71.87½	+ .18⅝

Closing Rates.
Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
Normal Rates of Exch.		
4.8665 London	4.75⅞	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.90⅝	5.90⅜
95.28 Berne	71.81⅝	71.87½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.28⅜	5.28
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.40	30.45
5.1826 Italy	6.40	6.40⅝
20.26 Austria	12.30	12.35
26.73 Scandinavia	28.80	28.90
19.29 Spain	20.20	20.30
40.19 Holland	41.37½	41.50
China— Hongkong	50.00	50.10
Shanghai	70.00	69.00
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.50	41.60
32.44 Rio	24.40	24.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅞	$4.69⅝	$4.70¼	$4.68⅜

Clearing House Exchanges.
Clearing House exchanges, $417,654,933; balance, $25,383,251; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,733,843.

Domestic Exchanges.
Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, 62½c.

Silver.
Bar silver in London, 30 5-16d, off 1-16d; in New York, 63⅝c, off ¼c; Mexican dollars, 49@53c.

$25,000,000 SECURITIES HERE

Bank of England Sends Ten Boxes on the Adriatic.

The White Star Liner Adriatic arrived yesterday from Liverpool, bringing ten boxes filled with securities from the Bank of England, in charge of F. E. Martin, which were said to be valued at about $25,000,000. On the previous trip of the Adriatic Mr. Martin brought over $30,000,000 worth of securities, which were contained in ten cases and listed as personal baggage, as were those which arrived yesterday.

The Adriatic brought 3,000 sacks of mail, which included a large quantity of registered packages containing valuables worth more than $5,000,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	227,381
Same day last year	834,786
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	93,887,601
Same period last year	76,331,526
Same period in 1914	45,989,158

Closing, Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15¼	15⅜	100	Advance Rumely	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
31¼	35	200	Advance Rumely pf	32	32	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
137	140	100	Adams Express	139¼	139¼	139¼	139¼	+2¼
63	66	100	Ajax Rubber	65	65	65	65	..
17¼	17½	900	Alaska Gold Mines	17¼	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ¼
8	8⅛	500	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8	..
21½	22	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	21½	21⅝	21½	21½	..
73½	73⅝	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ⅜
88½	88¾	2,500	Am. Beet Sugar	88½	89	88½	88½	— ¼
99	101	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	100	100	100	100	+ ½
103½	106¼	200	Am. Brake S. & F	106	106	106	106	+2½
103½	106¼	50	Do., odd lot	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	..
178	186	20	Am. B. S.& F.pf.t.r.	182	182	182	182	..
53⅞	54	1,000	Am. Can	54¼	54¼	54	54	+ ⅜
56¼	57	1,200	Am. Car & Fdry	56¾	57	56¾	56¾	+ ⅝
116½	117	250	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116¾	117	116¾	117	..
10½	10⅝	100	Am. H. & Leather	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
53	53½	550	Am. H. & Leath. pf	53⅜	53⅝	53	53	+ ⅛
26	27	200	Am. Ice Securities	27	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
18½	19¼	200	Am. Linseed	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
43	44½	100	Am. Linseed pf	43⅝	43⅝	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅛
66	68¼	5,900	Am. Locomotive	64¾	66¼	64⅜	66¼	+2⅞
100	102	100	Am. Locomotive pf	102	102	102	102	..
7	8	100	Am. Malt	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼	+ ⅜
38½	39½	100	Am. Malt pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	+1
33½	39½	800	Do., odd lot	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅞
93	93⅜	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	40	40	40	40	..
92	93	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	92¼	93	92¼	92¼	+ ⅝
50	50¼	1,000	Do., odd lot	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	+ ⅛
110¼	110⅝	100	Am. Steel F'dries	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	..
117	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref	50⅜	50⅝	49¼	50	+1
120½	120¾	800	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	111	111	111	111	+2
222	223	200	Am. Tel. & Tel	118	118	118	118	+1
106¼	108½	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	129	129¼	129	129¼	+ ½
45¼	44	200	Am. Woolen	222	222	222	222	+ ½
95	95½	100	Am. Woolen pf	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
32¾	33½	1,100	Am. Zinc L. S	95	95	95	95	..
50¼	51½	100	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33¼	+ ⅜
78⅞	787⅛	2,900	Anaconda Cop	62½	62¼	62¼	62¼	—2⅝
103¾	104	2,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	78	78⅞	78	78¾	+ ⅝
98⅞	99	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	103¾	104	103½	104	..
63	63¾	1,400	At., Gulf & W. I	99	99	99	99	..
64	64½	100	At., Gulf & W. I.pf	60	64	60	64	+4
69¼	69½	2,400	Baldwin Loco	63	63	63	63	— ¾
85⅜	86	900	Baltimore & Ohio	69⅞	70½	69½	69½	..
74	74¼	200	Baltimore & O. pf	85⅜	85⅝	85½	85⅝	..
..	..	3	Bank of Commerce	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	..
..	1¼	100	Batopilas Mining	170	170	170	170	..
84½	85	1,100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	1¼	1½	1½	1½	..
6¼	8	300	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	84⅜	84⅝	84¼	84½	— ⅜
66¼	67	200	Butte & Superior	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
17⅝	19⅜	200	California Petrol	67	67	67	67	+ ½
173⅜	176	5,500	Canadian Pacific	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
53½	54	500	Central Leather Co	176	176¾	174½	175¾	+ ½
112	113¼	100	Central Leather pf	53⅜	54	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅛
104	106	100	Chandler Motor	112	112	112	112	..
59⅜	59⅞	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	104⅛	104½	104½	104½	— ⅛
34½	34⅝	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf	60	60¾	59¾	59¾	..
94⅝	94¾	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	20	1,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	95¼	95¼	94¾	94¾	— ⅛
20	20¼	400	Chile Copper	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
47⅜	47¾	300	Chino Copper	20¼	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
43½	43⅝	1,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	46¾	47⅜	46⅜	47⅜	+ ⅝
133⅛	134	600	Consolidated Gas	43⅝	44⅜	43⅝	43⅝	..
13¾	14	200	Corn Products Ref	133¾	134⅜	134	134	..
90	90¼	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	14	14	14	14	..
68¼	68¾	8,400	Crucible Steel	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ⅛
115	115¼	900	Crucible Steel pf	68	68¼	68	68¼	+ ⅛
55½	58⅝	3,425	Cuba Cane Sugar	115¼	115¼	115	115	+ ⅛
80½	92	300	Deere & Co	58½	58⅝	57¾	58½	+ ⅛
223	230	100	Del., Lack. & West	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
34	34½	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	227	227	227	227	+ ½
43¾	44	100	Distillers' Secur	33¾	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
25⅜	25⅝	100	Dome Mines	44	44¼	43¾	44	..
65	66	1,000	Elec. Storage Bat	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
34½	34⅞	2,500	Erie	64	65¼	64	65¼	+2¼
51⅞	51¾	300	Erie 1st pf	84½	84⅝	84¼	84½	..
36½	36¾	100	Federal M. & S. pf	51¾	51¾	51½	51½	..
168	169	200	General Electric	36½	36¾	36¼	36¼	— 1
115	116	1,600	General Motors pf	168	168	168	168	+ ¾
71½	72	2,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	113	115	113	115	+2
79	81	100	Granby Consol.	71⅞	72¼	71½	71½	— ⅝
117¼	117½	800	Great Northern pf	80	80	80	80	..
34½	35	300	G. N. certs.ore prop	117⅞	117¾	117¼	117½	— ⅜
45	46	300	Greene-Cananea	34⅝	35	34⅜	35	+ ⅞
73	76	200	Gulf States Steel	45½	46	45¼	46	+1
90	98	100	Gulf States S.lst pf	73¼	73½	73¼	75½	+2½
47½	47¾	600	Inspiration Copper	91	91	91	91	— ½
16	16¼	400	Interboro Consol	47⅝	47⅝	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅛
73⅜	74	200	Interboro Con. pf	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
43	44	100	Int. Agricultural pf	74	74	74	74	— ¼
24½	24⅝	2,900	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+3⅜
84⅞	85¼	6,200	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	23⅝	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ½
84	84½	2,400	Int. Nickel	85	85⅞	85	85⅝	+ ½
14⅜	14⅝	700	Int. Paper	44	44½	43⅝	44¼	+ ⅛
65	66½	1,800	Int. Paper pf	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
110	110	100	Jewel Tea pf	65¼	66¾	65¼	66¼	+1¼
100	100	100	Kan. City South. pf	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	+3⅜
59	60	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	59	59	59	59	—1
98	98	100	Kelly Spring Tire	98	98	98	98	+ ⅞
70½	70¾	100	Kennecott Copper	70½	70¾	70½	70¾	..
45¾	45¾	1,200	Lackawanna Steel	45	45¾	45	45	— ½
70½	71¼	1,500	Laclede Gas	70¾	71¼	70¾	71¼	+ ½
105	105	200	Lake Erie & West	105	105	105	105	..
20¾	20¾	300	Lee Rubber & Tire	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
43¼	43¼	300	Lehigh Valley	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	..
77¼	77¾	100	Mackay Cos	77¼	77¾	77¼	77¾	+ ¼
82	82	5,500	Maxwell Motors	82	82	82	82	..
80	81¾	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	80	81¾	79⅝	81	+ ⅝
87	87	600	Max. Motors 2d pf	87	87	87	87	+ ⅝
57½	58	5,000	Mexican Petroleum	57½	58	57¼	57¾	—2⅝
97	97⅞	400	Miami Copper	97	97⅞	96¾	97½	+ ¼
34½	34¾	600	Missouri Pacific	34½	34¾	34½	34¾	..
6¾	6¾	300	Do., trust rects	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
5	6	75	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	6	6	6	6	..
125	128	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	125	125	125	125	— 1
74	74	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	74	74	74	74	..
23½	23¾	100	Nat. Lead Co	23½	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
63	63	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	63	63	62¾	62¾	+ ⅛
114	114	100	Nevada Con. Cop	114	114	114	114	+ ⅛
16¾	16¾	200	N. Y. Air Brake	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
123¼	123¼	2,000	N. Y. Central	123	123	123	123	..
102¾	103	200	N. Y. Dock	102¾	103	102¾	103	+ ⅛
9½	9½	4,500	N. Y. Dock pf	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
58⅛	58⅝	400	N. Y. N. H. & H	58⅛	58½	57¼	58	— ¼
128	127	100	Norfolk & Western	128	127	126	127	+1
87⅝	87⅝	3,600	Norfolk & West. pf	87⅝	87⅝	87¼	87¼	— ¼
110¾	110¾	100	Northern Pacific	110¾	110¾	110	110¾	— ¼
6	6	3,500	Ontario Mining	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
56⅞	56⅞	500	Penn. R. R	56⅞	56⅞	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛
102	102⅛	100	People's Gas, Chi	102	102	102	102	..
11½	13	6,500	Peoria & Eastern	12	12	12	12	..
38⅞	39	800	Philadelphia Co	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	—1⅛
80	83	200	P. C. C. & St. L	81	81	81	81	..
26½	27	800	Pittsburgh Coal	25⅛	26	25⅛	26	..
25	26	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
99½	101	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf	100	100	100	100	—1
98	98⅝	246	Pittsburgh Steel pf	98	98	98	98⅛	+ ⅛
47½	47½	500	Pressed Steel Car	47½	47½	47	47½	+ ⅝
100½	100½	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ¼
161	162	30	Pullman Co	162	162	162	162	..
2½	3	100	Quicksilver	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
223¼	227	600	Ray Con. Copper	223	225	223	225	+ ½
94⅞	94⅞	11,900	Reading	93⅞	95⅛	93⅞	94⅞	+1
42¾	43½	100	Reading 1st pf	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ⅛
44	44½	1,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	..
46¾	47⅛	600	St. L. & S. F. w i	46¾	47⅝	46¾	46¾	+ ¼
16¾	17	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	16½	17	16½	17	+ ¼
129⅝	127½	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	201	201¾	199¾	199¾	— ¼
26¼	26⅝	300	Shattuck-Arizona	126¾	126⅞	126¾	126⅞	— ½
41	43	100	Sloss-S. & I. Co	26	26½	26	26½	+ ⅛
97⅛	97½	2,440	Southern Pacific	42⅜	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	+ ¼
22½	22⅝	3,600	Southern Railway	97¼	97⅜	97¼	97⅜	+ ¼
67	68	100	Southern Ry. pf	22½	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
..	..	300	Standard Mill. rcts	67	67	67	67	..
126¼	127	5,800	Studebaker Co	..	..	..	..	— ⅛
24¾	25	6,500	Tennessee Copper	126½	127¾	126¼	126¾	+ ½
191½	192	200	Texas Co	24¾	25¼	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
62¾	63½	300	Third Avenue	192	192	191½	191½	— ½
96½	98½	100	Twin City R. T	62¾	63¼	62¾	62¾	+ ¼
6	6¼	4,400	Union B. & P. Co	96½	96½	96½	96½	+ ⅛
38	39	300	Un. Bag. & Pa. Co. pf	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
135¼	135⅝	8,400	Union Pacific	38	38⅛	38	38⅛	+1
90¼	97¼	600	Un. Cigar St. x d	136¼	136½	135¾	136½	+ ⅝
155¾	156¼	1,600	United Fruit Co	96½	97	96½	97	+1
156½	156¾	12,300	U. S. Indus. Alco	155½	156¼	155	156	..
27⅝	29	50	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	107	107½	104	106⅞	+ ⅞
1¼	1⅜	100	U. S. Rubber	29	29	29	29	..
52¼	53	100	U. S. Rubber pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
50½	50½	200	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	52	52	52	52	..
86¾	86¾	28,100	U. S. Steel	50½	50⅝	50⅜	50⅜	+ ⅛
118	118¾	1,115	U. S. Steel pf	86¾	87⅞	86½	87¾	+ ⅞
77¾	78	390	Utah Copper	118	118	117⅞	118	+ ⅛
16¾	17¼	100	Utah Securities	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	+ ⅛
13¾	13⅝	300	Wabash	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
49¾	50	1,900	Wabash pf. A	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
29¾	29⅞	100	Wabash pf. B	49¾	49⅞	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
26¾	27	400	Western Maryland	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
92⅞	93¼	100	Western Union Tel	27⅛	27⅛	27	27	..
55¾	55¾	1,500	Westingh. E. & M	93	93	93	93	..
12	15	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf	55⅝	56	55⅛	55⅜	+ ⅛
48⅝	50	3,900	Willys-Overland	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
105	106½	100	Willys-Overland pf	59	59⅛	58	58⅜	+ ⅛
49¾	50½	200	Wisconsin Central	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ¼
136	138	300	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	51	51	50	50	—2
124	125	100	Woolworth pf	137	137	136½	136½	— ½
				124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	..

CALM TONE IN LONDON.

Striking Contrast to Panicky Conditions Two Years Ago.

LONDON, July 28.—The present tone of calmness and steadiness of the stock market is in striking contrast to the panicky conditions which prevailed about this time in 1914, when the markets were closed to stem the flood of selling and the international credit system was dislocated.

The gilt-edged section is now absorbing securities which the authorities are offering from controlled banks in order to benefit English creditors. Business otherwise is listless, but the tone is good and today most of the interest was in shipping shares, which were active and advancing on unconfirmed amalgamation rumors. Courtaulds stock was strong on the increased dividend. American securities were idly steady around parity.

Money and discount rates were steady.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, July 28.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$13,706,999	$13,706,999
Ord. int. rev. rcts	28,234,299	28,234,299
Income tax	6,910,776	6,910,776
Miscellaneous	5,498,056	5,498,056
Total receipts	$54,350,122	$54,350,122
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rcts.	7,979,833	7,979,833
Excess of total disburse. over total rcts.	10,557,543	10,557,543
Expenditures	62,329,956	62,329,956

STANDARD OIL ISSUES.

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Asked. | Thursday. Bid. |

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

On Small Volume of Trading Stocks Moved Within Narrow Limits—Marine 6s Weak.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 273,030 shares of stocks and $433,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 43,865; oil, 75,195, and mining, 151,970. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,500	‡Astna Exp...	7½	8⅞	7⅛	8⅝
50	Am. Int. Corp. ($40 paid)...	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
800	Bab. & Wilcox	124	126	124	124
800	‡Butler Chem...	4¼	4¼	4	4
1,200	Can. Nat. Gas	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
5,000	‡Car. L. & P..	4	4	3⅞	4
100	Ch. I. of Am..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	C. I. of A. pf.	6½	6½	6¼	6½
1,050	Chev. Motor...	211	212	208	210
500	Corp.of R. & H.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
110	Driggs-Seab...	100	100	98½	99
1,000	‡Emer. Motor.	4	4¼	4	4⅛
110	Emer. Phono..	11	11	11	11
100	‡Essex Motors	76	76	76	76
400	‡Fl.-Lynn Ph..	2½	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
400	Grant Motor C.	10	10	9¾	10
200	Hartman Corp.	73	73	73	73
400	‡Hendee Mfg..	32	33	32	32½
125	Holly Sugar...	47	*48	47	48
500	‡Hupp Mtr. C.	7	7	6¾	6⅞
1,020	‡Jop. Ore Sp..	3	3	2¾	2¾
200	Kath. Br. pf..	22	22	22	22
200	S. H. Kress pf.	101¼	101¼	101	101
400	‡L. Tor. Bt...	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼
200	‡Lynn Phono..	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,000	Manhattan Tr.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
400	Marconi of A..	3½	3½	3½	3½
200	‡Maxim Muni.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
5,900	‡Midvale Steel.	61⅝	61⅞	61¼	61½
100	Mo. Pac. w. i.	23	23	22	22
100	Peerl.Tr.&M.C.	22½	22½	22½	22½
650	‡Pull. Vent. C.	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
425	‡Pull. V. C. pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
650	‡Scripps-Bt.M.	52	*54	51	52
175	Sprgfd. Body...	76	77	76	77
500	Sterling Gum..	⅝	¾	⅝	⅝
700	‡St. Jos. Lead.	15	15	14⅝	14⅝
800	‡Strom.Carbur.	43	43	42	42
1,000	‡Stutz Motor..	64	64⅝	63½	64½
500	Sub.B.,v.t.cfts.	33	33¼	33	33
1,400	‡Tobacco Prod.	44	44	43	43⅝
100	‡Todd Shipyds.	75	75	75	75
100	Tri. F. v.t.cfts.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	U. S. Smship.	6	6	6	6
2,000	‡Unit. Motors	67¾	67⅝	67	67¼
300	Un. Prof. Shar.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
400	United Zinc...	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅞
2,500	‡Zinc Concent.	4	4⅜	4	4⅜

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
10	Illinois P. L...	170	170	170	--
85	Ohio Oil	229	228	228	-1
10	Prairie O. & G.	372	372	372	+6
40	Prairie P. L.	223	223	223	--

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Albta. Pet. Ltd., (pros.).	57	58	57	58
600	‡Barnett.O. & G.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Cos.&Co.,(ref.)	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
1,800	‡Cos. O. & G.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
600	‡Cos.O. & G.pf.	5½	5½	5½	5½
400	‡Federal Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,200	Kenova, (pros.).	⅞	1	⅞	1
100	‡Houston Oil..	13	13	13	13
200	‡Keystone,N.Y.	74	75	74	75
2,000	‡Midwest Oil..	46	46	44	44
300	‡Midwest pf..	83	83	83	83
5,000	‡Muskogee Ref.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
7,400	‡N. Y.-Okla..	99	1⅜	99	1⅜
16,500	‡Okla. Oil	10	11	9⅛	10
500	Okla. P. & R..	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
11,000	Omar Oil & G.	61	61	61	61
300	‡Pan-Am.Pet.pf.	85½	85½	85	85¼
1,000	‡Sapulpa O.&R.	10⅞	11	10⅞	11
1,000	‡Sinclair Oil..	41½	41½	41	41½
15,400	‡Tex.-Mex.Pet.	74	80	74	80
7,000	‡UnitedWestern	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
8,000	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅜	1⅜	1	1⅜
100	Wayl'd O.& G.	4	4	4	4

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	‡Ala.-Br. Con. Met (a pros.)	57	58	57	58
1,200	‡Alask. West.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,500	‡Atlanta	11	11	11	11
2,500	‡Adanac Silver	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7,200	‡Ariz. Copl'ds	2⅛	2⅛	2	2⅛
1,850	Big Ledge Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	‡Bingham Min.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
50	‡Beaver Cons..	38	38	38	38
1,200	‡‡Booth	14	15	14	14
2,700	Boston & Mont	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	Butte Cop. & Z., N. Y. Cts.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
600	Butte & N. Y..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	‡Calav. Copper	5	5	5	5
2,700	‡Caledonia	68	68	67	67
1,000	‡Cashboy	5	5	5	5
60	Cerro de Pasco Copper	34½	34½	34½	34½
1,100	Cons. Ariz. Sm.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	‡Cons.-Homst'd	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	‡Crown Reserve	½	½	½	½
100	‡‡Double-Head. Silver	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
725	Dundee-Ariz. Cop.(a pros.)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	‡Eagle & B. B.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
12,700	‡‡Emma Cop..	47	50	45	48
100	First Nat. Cop.	4	4	4	4
1,950	‡Florence & F.	75	75	74	75
1,400	‡‡Gold Hill..	19	19	19	19
1,500	‡Goldfield Con.	85	87	85	87
2,000	Green. Mining.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
6,500	‡Hecla Mining.	5⅝	5⅝	5	5⅛
700	‡Hemple C. Co.	1	1	1	1
9,400	‡Ins. N. Cop., (a prospect)..	75	80	70	80
200	‡Int. Mines...	15	15	15	15
700	‡Iron Blossom..	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
15,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect)..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
850	‡J. Victor Ext., (a prospect)..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,700	‡‡Jim Butler..	87	88	87	88
2,500	‡Jumbo Ext....	76	77	76	77
2,000	‡Kewanas	12	12	12	12
500	‡Louisiana Con.	17	17	17	17
200	McIntyre	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,500	‡‡Marsh Min..	13½	14	13½	14
1,000	‡McKinley-D ..	58	59	57	58
200	‡Nipissing Mines	4	4	3⅝	3⅝
600	‡‡Mont. G. M..	80	80	70	70
300	Monitor Silver.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
31,000	‡‡Mother L....	31	31¼	30½	31
4,000	‡Newray M. ..	43	44	43	44
475	N. Y. & H. R. Min. Co.....	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
800	Nip. Mines Co.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1,000	‡Ont. A. Cent.	20	20	20	20
12,500	‡‡Rex Con. Co.	23	23	20½	21
310	‡Scripps-Booth, w. i.	52	52	51	52
2,500	‡San Toy.....	14½	15	14½	15
2,500	‡Silver Pick...	11⅝	12	11½	12
500	Standard Silver-Lead	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	‡‡Success Min.	57	57	56	56
200	‡Tonopah Bal..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Tonopah Ext.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
500	‡Temiskaming.	56	56	56	56
100	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Tungsten Co. of America..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4,000	‡‡U. S. Continental Mine.	9	9	9	9
800	xUnited Verde Extension ..	28¼	28¼	28	28
850	Unity Gold M. Co.	3¾	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
2,500	‡W. End Con..	84	84	80	81
1,400	‡White Oaks Mining Co.	7	7	6¼	6⅞
200	‡Yuscaran Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

BONDS.

$26,000	‡Cosden O 11 6s, w. i.....	104½	100⅝	104½	106½
400,000	‡In. Mer. Marine 6s, w. i.	96¼	96¼	94¾	94¾
8,000	‡Russian Govt. 6½s, w. i...	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
10,000	Sulzberger 1st 6s	99¼	99½	99½	99½

*Odd lot. †Sell certs per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx-div.

***

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.--Am. Tob. ord..	18	19	18	19
B.-Am. Tob. ord. b..	18½	19	18½	19
Gas., Williams & W.	42½	45	40	45
Haskell & Barker..	33¼	34	33½	34
Holly Sugar Corp. pf	94½	96	94½	96
International M.....	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛
Kapo Mfg.	5⅞	6¼	5⅝	6¼
Princess Motors.....	1	1⅜	1	1⅜
Saxon Motor	74	75½	74	75½
Standard Motors.....	5⅜	6½	5⅝	6½
Utah Metal.....	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
World Film, v. t. cfs	¾	1	¾	1

OIL STOCKS.

Savoy Oil.....	9½	10¼	10½	11½

MINING STOCKS.

Magma Copper.....	13¼	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝
Round Mountain....	47	50	45	47
Tonopah Mining....	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅞

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	65	70	65	70
American Brass.....	282	283	282	283
Atlas Powder	151	155	151	155
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	99	98	99
Babcock & Wilcox...	124	125	124	125
Bliss (E. W.).....	525	530	525	530
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg...	180	195	180	195
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	800	810	800	810
Du Pont Pow., new..	245	250	245	250
Du Pont pow., deb..	100	102	100	102
Hercules Powder	293	298	295	300
Hercules Powder pf...	112	118	112	113
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond..	160	163	160	163
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	103	105	103	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	550	565	550	565
Winch. Rpts. Arms.	1200	1500	1200	1500

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 28.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 64 francs for cash; exchange on London, 28 francs 15 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 90 francs 90 centimes.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

In their weekly reviews and forecasts of mercantile conditions both Dun and Bradstreet are optimistic. "The outlook can only be regarded with optimism," says one. "Trade does not pause nor does there seem any doubt as to the future," says the other. In part Bradstreet's says:

Trade does not pause, nor does there seem any doubt as to the future. Even in sections, the Northwest for example, where talk of damage to wheat is most rife, buying pursues the even tenor of its way, and, indeed, purchases for Fall are earlier and heavier than a year ago. In fact, trends in general, except in the rain-swept parts of the Southeast, indicate that buying for immediate shipment is comparatively good, while ordering for Fall delivery is growing and will be heavier during the first fortnight of August. Mingled with these tendencies is, of course, a spirit of conservatism, predicated, as it is, on a desire to guard against heavily stocking up with high-priced goods, but counteracting this are fears that supplies may not be sufficient to meet requirements.

Dun's says:

Such striking and uniform gains appear in comparison with results at this period in best previous years that the outlook can only be regarded with optimism. Existing conditions in trade and industry are noteworthy for the remarkable activity shown at the approach of Midsummer, but the most gratifying feature is the avoidance of speculative excesses and overextension in nearly all undertakings. While the magnitude of forward engagements testifies to the widespread confidence in the future, business interests still display commendable judgment and prudence in confining commitments within the limits of safety. This policy of conservatism accentuates the underlying strength of the situation, and is one of the strongest factors making for sustained economic progress. The rapid rehabilitation of banking reserves has demonstrated that recent monetary anxieties were groundless, and there seems no immediate likelihood of high rates acting as a check to the commercial and industrial development. Purchases for well-defined requirements assure capacity operations for months to come at most mills and factories, while overtime is still in force at numerous plants during the period when considerable machinery is usually idle.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb..5		May, 1926	97	98	5.25
Argen. Govt..	Dec.	Dec.15,'16	100	100¼	3.95
Argen. Gvt. Disc.		Feb.21,'17	95⅝	96¼	6.00
Argen. Govt...6		Dec.15,'17	100	100¼	4.00
Argen. Govt...6		May15,'20	99⅝	100⅛	5.95
City of Mont..5		May, 1918	99	100	4.75
City of Mont..5		Dec., 1917	99½	100½	4.85
City of Quebec.5		Apr., 1920	99	100½	4.90
Prov. of Qbec.5		Apr., 1920	99	100	5.00
Dom. of Can..5		Aug., 1916	100	100⅛	4.90
Dom. of Can..5		Aug., 1917	100¼	101⅛	4.70
Italian Govt..6		Oct.15,'16	99¾	100	6.00
Prov. of Man.5		Feb., 1920	98	98¾	5.25
Norweg. Govt.6		Feb., 1923	105½	107½	4.75
Norweg. Govt.6		Oct.15,'16	100¼	101⅛	1.50
Norweg. Govt.6		Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	3.75
Prov. of Ont..5		Feb., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.90
Prov. of N. B.5		Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	4.90
G. of N'Fld.5		July, 1919	98	99	5.55
Prov. of Sask.5		Dec., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Swedish Govt.6		Dec., 1916	100½	101¼	2.65
Swiss Govt....5		Mar., 1918	98¾	99¼	5.15
Swiss Govt....5		Mar., 1920	98¾	99¼	5.15

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100¼	4.45
Am. Loco.....5	July, 1916	100	101	4.00
Am. F. & L..6	Aug., 1921	90½	100½	5.75
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb., 1918	94½	100½	4.50
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb., 1929	94	100⅛	4.60
A., T. & S. F.5	June, 1917	101	101⅜	3.45
A. V. R. L.& P.6	July, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.6	June, 1921	101¾	102¼	5.50
At. & Pac. T.6	May, 1926	100	101½	5.80
Can. North...5	Sept., 1917	99¼	100	6.00
Can. North...6	July 10,'18	99	100	6.00
Can. Pac.....6	Mar. 2,'24	101½	103½	5.70
C. P. R. 4	Mar., 1918	97	100⅝	4.85
C. B. & Q..4	July, 1921	97⅝	97⅞	4.50
C. & W. Ind..5	Sept., 1917	99½	99¾	5.20
Chicago Elev.5	July, 1916	99	95	--
Cities Service.	July, 1918	100	101	5.00
Den. G. & E..6	Apr. 1917	101	101½	5.40
East. P. & L.5	Mar. 1,'18	96	98	7.00
Erie R. R....5½	Apr., 1917	100¼	101	4.00
Gen. Rubber...6	Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.87
G. T. of Can.5	Nov., 1917	98¾	99½	5.40
Hocking Val..5	Nov., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.55
Inter. Harv...5	Feb.15,'18	101⅜	101⅝	4.58
L. Gas & El..6	Apr., 1918	100¼	101½	5.75
Miss. River.5	Apr., 1917	101	101½	5.40
Min. Gen. E..6	June, 1917	101	--	3.00
Mo. Pacific..6	June, 1917	98½	99	--
Mont. T. & P..6	Apr., 1917	95¾	97½	7.80
Morgan & W..5	Dec., 1918	99½	100	5.00
N. Y. N. H. & H..4½	May, 1917	99⅝	99⅞	4.65
N. Eng. Nav..6	May, 1917	99½	99¾	6.40
Nor. Pow. C..5	Apr., 1918	98¾	99	6.00
Penn. Co.....4½	June 5,'21	100½	100⅝	4.25
P. S. C. N. J.5	Mar., 1919	99⅝	100⅜	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Mfg. Co...5	Feb.19,'19	93¾	96¼	6.65
Southern Ry.5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.90
U. Ry.G. & E.5	Apr., 1919	94¾	99	--
U. S. P. S. Co.5	Apr., 1918	98½	100⅜	5.75
United Fruit..5	May, 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.90
Universal Mf. & Sup. Co.5	Apr., 1919	94¾	99	--
W. P. Trac..6	Mar., 1917	100	100½	6.00
Wm. L. Arms.5	Mar., 1918	94⅜	98½	6.70
W. V. T. & R.6	June, 1918	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.88
Winn. E. Ry.6	Jan. 15,'18	100¾	101	5.45

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s Sept., 1916.....	100	100¼	100	100¼
6s Sept., 1917.....	102⅜	102¾	102⅜	102¾
4½s Mar., 1963.....	107⅜	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
4½s Mar., 1963.....	107⅜	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
4½s Nov., 1957.....	107⅜	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
4½s May, 1957.....	107⅜	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
4½s Nov., 1917.....	100⅛	--	100⅛	--
4½s May, 1917.....	100⅛	--	100⅛	--
4½s April, 1966.....	102⅝	103¼	102⅝	103¼
4½s Mar., 1964.....	102⅜	103	102⅜	103
4½s Mar., 1965.....	102⅜	103	102⅜	103
4½s Sept. '60-'30.	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4s May, 1959.....	102⅜	102½	102⅜	102⅝
4s Nov., 1958.....	100⅛	100½	100⅛	100⅜
4s May, 1957.....	100⅛	100½	100⅛	100⅜
4s Nov., 1956.....	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s Nov., 1955.....	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s Nov., 1936.....	99¾	100¼	99¾	100¼
3½s Nov., 1957.....	88⅜	--	89¼	--
3½s May, 1954.....	90½	91¼	90½	91¼
3½s May, 1954.....	90½	91¼	--	--

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s June, 1917.....	4.00	--	4.00	--
4½s 1918-1923.....	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s 1924-1930.....	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s 1950-1954.....	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s 1940-1950.....	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s 1930-1940.....	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s 1924-1930.....	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s 1918-1924.....	4.05	--	4.05	--
3½s 1916-1918.....	4.05	--	4.05	--
3s 1940-1942.....	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s 1918-1925.....	4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
2s 1916-1918.....	4.05	--	4.05	--

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Hale & Norcross..	.05
Andes	.09	Justice	.02
Best & Belcher....	.25	Occidental Con....	.10
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.22
Caledonia	.33	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con....	.03	Savage	.05
Chollar	.02	Sierra Nevada	.30
Confidence	.18	Union Con.	.64
Con. Cal. & Va...	.13	Utah Con.	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Jacket Con.	.03

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.05	Florence	.45
Halifax	.60	Goldfield Cons....	.87
Jim Butler	.81	Goldfield Merger..	.08
MacNamara	.05	Jumbo Ext.	.74
Midway	.90	Lone Star	.03
Mizpah Ext.	.18	Red Lion	.20
Montana	.25	Silver Pick	.11
North Star	.16	Spearhead	.05
Rescue	.24	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.80	Big Jim	.92
GOLDFIELD.		Black Hills	.16
Atlanta	.10	Packard	.84
Booth	.15	Rochester	.56
Con. I. X. L.	.03	Round Mountain..	.47
Comb. Frac.	.03	White Caps	.18
Dia'field Daisy	.03		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	9	9¼	Isabella ..	17¾	18
Elkton	14	15	Jack Pot..	7	8
El Paso	65	74	Granite ..	67	69
Findley	3¼	4½	McKinney.	26	30
Golden C.	205¾	209	Portland ..	163	165
Gold Sov..	3½	4	Vindicator.	212	215

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The dry-Products Coke Corporation of Syracuse yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., and an extra dividend of 1 per cent., payable Aug. 15.

Sagamore Manufacturing Company of Fall River has declared a quarterly dividend of 5 per cent., payable Aug. 3, an increase of 3 per cent. over the usual rate.

Sherburne Prescott has been elected a Director of the Stutz Motor Company to succeed Kenneth R. Howard.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh yesterday declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock, an increase of 1 per cent., and also the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the preferred stock, both payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 9.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal and Iron Company has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock, an increase of 1½ per cent., payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 8.

The Westfield Manufacturing Company has declared an initial dividend of 1½ per cent. on its $800,000 common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the $400,000 preferred stock. The company was organized a year ago and purchased the Westfield bicycle plant, formerly owned by the Pope Manufacturing Company of Hartford.

WAR POWERS CLING TO U. S. STEEL STOCK

Corporation's Record of Foreign Holdings Shows Small Recent Liquidation.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY GAINS

Even Belgium, Selling Two of Her Twenty-five Preferred Shares, Buys Five of Common.

The Steel Corporation's record of foreign holdings of its stocks, as of June 30, shows that liquidation of the common from Europe and Asia was light in the second quarter of the year, while some interesting additions to investments in the preferred took place in the half year. All told, 625,254 shares of common were owned abroad on June 30, a decline of only 9,215 shares from March 31. Compared with the record on Dec. 31, 1915, the falling off was 71,377 shares. On March 31, 1914, the foreign stockholdings amounted to 1,285,636 shares of Steel common, so that considerably more than half of the aggregate of that date has been sold back to the United States.

The corporation's tabulation reveals the unexpected fact that Austria-Hungary's holdings of preferred increased by 200 shares in the six months ended with June, while Canada gained 1,153 shares in that period. The other belligerent countries, with the exception of Russia, which added 7 shares, sold substantial amounts of preferred. The following table shows the total holdings of each country on June 30 and the changes of the half year:

	—Common.— June 30, 1916.	Six Mos. Loss.	—Preferred.— June 30, 1916.	Six Mos. Loss.
Africa	5	.....	55	30
Algeria	150	.....	105	80
Argentina ...	23	.....	24	*0
Australia ...	8	35	403	*210
Austria-Hun..	482	50	3,483	*210
Azores	.....	.....	120	*120
Belgium	2,639	*5	339	2
Bermuda	95	.....	25	.....
Brazil	7	2	1017	*61
British India.	24	.....	121	*2
Canada	32,842	5,160	37,608	*1,155
Cent. America	196	39	224	13
Chile	11	.....	24	.....
China	10	3	50	*7
Colombia	.....	.....	30	*30
Denmark	.....	.....	140	.....
Egypt	.....	.....	40	.....
England	290,092	55,996	116,617	30,777
France	44,387	5,806	29,686	2,808
Germany	753	394	1,235	95
Gibraltar	.....	100	.....	.....
Greece	.....	.....	58	.....
Holland	236,487	2,130	24,294	200
Ireland	1,290	440	3,036	*43
Italy	27	3	1,985	163
Japan	.....	5	61	.....
Luxemburg	.....	.....	15	.....
Malta	75	.....	405	.....
Mexico	240	10	16	.....
Norway	20	.....	31	*4
Peru	3	.....	6	*7
Russia	.....	.....	40	*7
Scotland	2,516	880	6,719	5,337
Serbia	.....	.....	220	.....
Spain	100	100	1,419	219
Sweden	61	*48	1,130	.....
Switzerland ..	1,212	55	3,247	*532
Turkey	.....	10	100	.....
Wales	260	53	778	50
West Indies..	1,452	116	991	*38
Total.....	625,254	66,488	236,361	38,053

*Gain.

At the end of the half-year, 12.80 per cent. of all of the common stock was owned outside the United States, of which 5.88 per cent. was credited to English holders and 4.05 per cent. belonged to citizens of Holland. These figures show as graphically as do the totals of shares

ADVANCE IN COTTON ON DAMAGE REPORTS

Prices Rise About a Dozen Points, Following Demonstration by Bulls.

EARLY GAIN NOT MAINTAINED

Under Pressure of Week-End Liquidation, Market Closes Near Thursday's Figures.

Bulls made a demonstration during the first half of the session in cotton yesterday. The circulation of damage reports from the Eastern half of the belt, together with bullish forecasts of the crop condition report to be published Tuesday, Aug. 1, furnished the basis for a buying movement which carried prices up about a dozen points over Thursday's closing. Profit taking sales found a rather hollow market however, and on the pressure of week-end liquidation prices closed unchanged to 4 points higher with the undertone barely steady.

The private condition reports issued thus far include that of the National Ginners, placing the condition at 74.8 compared with the Government figures of 81.1 on the 1st of July, and the report of the Watkins Bureau, published by H. F. Bachman & Co., estimating the condition at 75.4 against 79.1 a month ago. The trade appears to be looking for a condition somewhere between 75 and 78 with views conflicting.

The yearly statistics will be published some time early in the coming week as the cotton season ends on Monday. The size of the commercial crop is about in line with expectation, but spinners takings have shown up disappointingly compared with earlier forecasts. The total for the season is likely to be about 13,500,000 bales, compared with 14,000,000 bales last year. On the other hand, exports, as a result of the easier ocean freight rates, have picked up remarkably in the last two months, and will be slightly above 6,000,000 bales, compared with estimates of 5,500,000 bales made four or five months ago.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange the movement into sight for the week was 63,544 bales, against 55,583 bales last year. The total for the season 12,419,000 bales, against 15,416,000 bales last year. Spinners takings of American cotton are 211,000 bales, against 175,000 for the same week last year. The visible supply of American cotton 2,115,000 bales, against 3,095,000 bales last year.

Market closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	13.08	13.18	13.10	13.09@13.11	13.07@13.09
Oct.	13.28	13.37	13.26	13.26@13.27	13.25@13.27
Dec.	13.46	13.56	13.44	13.44@13.45	13.43@13.44
Jan.	13.47	13.62	13.51	13.51@13.52	13.49@13.50
Mar.	13.65	13.75	13.65	13.65@13.67	13.63@13.64
May.	13.80	13.88	13.80	13.80@13.81	13.79@13.78

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 5 points higher; middling, 13.30. Southern spot markets as officially reported were: New Orleans, 13.13; Galveston, 13.40; Savannah, 13c; Memphis, 13.25; Augusta, 12.94; Houston, 13.35. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	13.09	13.16	13.06	13.06@13.07	13.05@13.06
Dec.	13.25	13.33	13.22	13.22@13.23	13.20@13.21
Jan.	13.34	13.41	13.32	13.32@13.33	13.30@13.31
Mar.	13.58	13.59	13.54	13.56@13.57	13.54@13.55
May.				13.65@13.67	13.64@13.65

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 9 points higher, at 7.15. Sales, 4,000; receipts, 15,000, including 2,000 American. Closed quiet.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.
Oct.-Nov.	...	7.06	7.98½	7.96	7.98
Jan.-Feb.	...	7.92	7.93½	7.91½	7.93
Mar.-Apr.	...	7.91½	7.93½	7.91½	7.92½
May-June	...	7.90	7.95	7.90	7.93½

The Havre bids to Liverpool were: August, 13.09; October, 13.28; January, 13.52; March, 13.66; May, 13.80. The market there was due to open today ½ to 1 point lower.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	678	2,032	68,732	112,994
New Orleans	1,200	202	102,408	80,309
Mobile	140	458	13,642	16,125
Savannah	1,610	311	61,172	63,353
Charleston	...	3	27,130	40,577
Wilmington	162	87	41,506	34,948
Norfolk	1,062	376	28,508	47,960

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	67	75	49,977	67,288
Memphis	119	378	45,031	70,536
St. Louis	253	253	9,040	14,591
Houston	444	348	27,119	52,907

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	500 to 1,200	744	2,876
New Orleans	1,500 to 1,800	949	2,671

Exports yesterday were 28,123 bales. Total thus far for this season, 5,985,223 bales. Total last season, 8,330,740 bales.

OUR HUGE TRADE BALANCE.

Exports for Fiscal Year $4,334,000,000; Imports, $2,198,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28. — Final reports on the foreign trade of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1916, confirm the previously estimated great total of six and a half billions of dollars of commerce abroad. Imports, according to complete reports, amounted to $2,198,000,000, which is $524,000,000 above the imports of the preceding year, and $476,000,000 above the average of the last five years. The June imports were $246,000,000, which is the largest import trade ever shown in any month in the history of the country. It was $17,000,000 more than that for May, and $88,000,000 above that of June last year.

The total value of exports for the last fiscal year was $4,334,000,000, which was $1,500,000,000 greater than for the year before, and more than $2,000,000,000 above the average of the years from 1911 to 1914, inclusive. In June the exports amounted to $475,000,000, which was a little less than for last May, but $200,000,000 greater than for June last year.

The year's balance of trade reached the unequaled total of $2,136,000,000, being practically double that for 1915 and more than four times that of 1914, which were $1,094,000,000 and $471,000,000, respectively. The month of June contributed $219,000,000 to the favorable trade balance of the year, which compares with an export balance of $111,000,000 in June, 1915, and less than a half million dollars' import balance in June, 1914.

Of the year's imports 68 per cent. entered free of duty, compared with approximately 62 per cent. in 1915. Of the June imports 62.6 per cent. were free of duty, as against 62.9 per cent. in June, 1915.

The net inward gold movement amounted to $114,000,000 for June, and $404,000,000 for the year ended with June. The preceding fiscal year showed a net gold import of $25,000,000, while 1914 showed a net gold export of $45,000,000. The year's imports of gold amounted to $494,000,000, compared with $172,000,000 in 1915, and $67,000,000 in 1914; the year's exports of gold were $90,000,000, as against $146,000,000 in 1915, and $112,000,000 in 1914. Gold imports averaged $58,000,000 a month for the period from August to December, 1915, less than $13,000,000 a month for the period from January to May, 1916, but in June rose to $125,000,000. June exports of gold amounted to $8,333,333, or about $3,000,000 less than the monthly average since December, 1915.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was active and feverish, opening with a very sharp advance, which carried prices to new high records. Commission houses apparently received a large number of over-night buying orders owing to the recent sensational reports regarding the extent of rust damage in the Northwest, which led to the belief, in some quarters, that the market would advance to a much higher level. The higher figures attracted very heavy profit taking, however, and values developed heaviness, and at the close of the day were 2 to 2⅝c below the high point, and 1 to 1¾c under the final of Thursday.

In the local cash market. No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.32; No. 2 hard, $1.35½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.42⅛; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.40½, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.22½	1.20½	1.20½	1.21⅞	1.11
September	1.24⅞	1.22⅛	1.22¼	1.23¼	1.05⅝
December	1.27⅞	1.25¼	1.25⅝	1.26¾	1.07⅛

CORN.

The continuation of the drought over the corn belt again caused apprehension of serious damage to the crop unless relieved in the near future by rain, but after an early advance prices eased and closed easy at 1½c net lower to ⅝c net higher.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 92½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	84½	82	82½	79	79
September	75⅝	73⅝	73⅞	78½	74½
December	69⅛	67⅝	68¾	68⅝	63½

OATS.

The oats market was influenced by the actions of wheat and corn, and after showing some early firmness, prices eased off, and closed irregular at ⅝c decline to ¼c net advance. The local cash market was steady; No. 3 white quoted at 46¾@47¼c; No. 4 white, 46@46½c; fancy clipped white, 48½@49½c; ordinary clipped white, 46½@48½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	41¾	41	41½	41¾	57⅝
September	42	41¼	41⅝	42	38⅜
December	44	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	39½

PROVISIONS.

There was only a moderate trade in the market for hog products and price changes were rather irregular, although confined within a narrow range. Hog receipts were moderate, and toward the close of the day prices were comparatively steady, with moderate net gains.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	12.80	12.67	12.67	12.62	12.62	8.10
Oct.	12.80	12.67	12.67	12.62	12.62	8.17
Ribs—						
July	13.45	13.40	13.45	13.37	13.37	9.47
Sept.	13.45	13.40	13.45	13.37	13.37	9.42
Pork—						
July	26.45	26.35	26.45	26.30	26.30	13.70
Sept.	24.75	24.57	24.67	24.62	24.62	13.87

COTTONSEED OIL.

After an early advance of 12 to 25 points, the market eased off. Pressure was sufficient to remove most of the gain, prices closing 1 to 6 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	9.20	9.00
August	9.34	9.20	9.21@9.26	9.15
September	9.25	9.05	9.07@9.10	9.05
October	8.70	8.46	8.48@8.50	8.47
November	8.12	8.02	8.02@8.04	7.97
December	8.10	8.00	8.02@8.03	7.97
January	8.10	8.03	8.05@8.12	7.98
February	...	...	8.05@8.10	8.00

SUGAR.

Morning trading showed gains of a few points, but later the market eased off on scattered liquidation due to a lower market for spot sugar, and the close showed net declines of 2 to 6 points, with sales for the day 6,800 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
July	...	...	5.10@5.12	5.15
August	...	...	5.10@5.12	5.15
September	5.24	5.18	5.20@5.21	5.23
October	5.24	5.20	5.20@5.22	5.23
November	...	...	5.10@5.12	5.16
December	5.02	5.02	5.00@5.02	5.05
January	...	...	4.97@4.99	4.99
February	...	...	4.3-@4.40	4.40
March	4.40	4.40	4.40@4.42	4.42
April	...	...	4.43@4.45	4.45
May	...	...	4.49@4.48	4.48
June	...	...	4.49@4.51	4.51

COFFEE.

The coffee market was again narrow, and, after showing moderate gains early in the day on scattered local buying, prices eased off toward the close under what appeared to be selling against cost and freight purchases, and final quotations were 4 to 5 points net lower. Total sales for the day were 22,500 bags.

The local spot market was inactive, and quotations remained unchanged on the basis of 9½c for Rio No. 7. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	...	...	8.36@8.38	8.40
August	...	...	8.36@8.38	8.40
September	8.47	8.41	8.41@8.42	8.45
October	...	...	8.46@8.47	8.51
November	...	...	8.52@8.53	8.57
December	8.58	8.53	8.57@8.58	8.61
January	...	...	8.64@8.65	8.69
February	...	...	8.71@8.72	8.76
March	8.84	8.82	8.77@8.78	8.82
April	...	...	8.82@8.83	8.87
May	...	8.87	8.87@8.88	8.92
June	...	...	8.92@8.93	8.97

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 11,759 packages. The comparatively small proportion of high grade fresh creamery enables sellers to get a fairly good price for such with the feeling quite firm. Medium qualities also moving pretty well. Unsalted creamery favors the seller. Renovated attracting a little more attention. Ladles and packing stock about ½c higher and moving out very well. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) per lb., 29½c; higher scoring, 30c@30½c; firsts, 28¾ to 91 score, 27¾@29c; seconds, 27c to 87 score, 25½@27½c; thirds, 24@25c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 30c@30½c; higher scoring, 30¾@31½c; firsts, 28@29½c; seconds, 26@27½c; State Dairy tubs, finest, 29½@29c; good to prime, 26½@28c; common to fair, 23@26c; renovated, extras, 26½c; firsts, 24½@25½c; lower grades, 22½@23¾c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@25½c; Indiana, extra, firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 23@23½c; lower grades, 22c@22½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 23@23½c; No. 2, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20c@21½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 15,723 cases. The general features of the market are unchanged. There is continued scarcity of new-laid qualities, showing freedom from hot-weather defects, and any lots of fresh gathered stock that contain a good to large proportion of such are promptly salable at firm prices. Sales reported, however, are fairly covered by unchanged quotations on the high-est grades. The rank and file of the supply are more or less seriously mixed in quality, and most of the stock contains a majority of heated and undesirable stock, for which values are extremely irregular. The bulk of the sales of Western range from 22@26c; probably 25@25½c covers the part than any other equal range. Some very seriously heated goods sell at lower and irregular prices. High-grade dirties and checks are in light supply and favor the seller; lower grades irregular. Nearby white eggs continue in light supply; the proportion of strictly fancy goods is small, and some sales of such are reported lc above recent quotations, which lead to a further advance on the top grade; offerings are still of irregular quality and show considerable range in value. Fresh gathered, extra, fine, per dozen, 29@31c; extra firsts, 28@28½c; firsts, 26½@27½c; seconds, 23@26c; thirds and poorer, 18@22½c. Dirties, No. 1, 21¼@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21c. Checks, good to choice, dry, 20@20½c; undergrades, 16@19c. Refrigerator, special marks, prime, nearby, and Pacific Coast paid, 27@27½c; firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 24@25½c. State Pennsylvania, and nearby, henery whites, fine to fancy, 34@35c; ordinary to good, 29@33c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 28@34c. Western and Southern, gathered whites, 26@30c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, gathered brown and mixed colors, 26@31c; hennery browns, 31@33c.

BURLESON SUSPENDS ORDER

Reserve Board Wants More Time to Investigate Check-Collection Plan.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Postmaster General Burleson today suspended until further notice his recent order authorizing Postmasters to collect checks on banks in small communities where there are no members of the Federal Reserve System. The suspension was ordered at the suggestion of the Federal Reserve Board. Members of the board said the recommendation was made because more time is necessary to perfect details of the check-collection plan, and declared the protest against the order made yesterday by Representative Kitchin, majority leader of the House, was not responsible for the change.

It was said that when the plan first was considered the board did not expect the order to become effective for at least two months and that collection work by Postmasters would be undertaken gradually. The board does not consider that State banks would be seriously affected by the arrangements, and believes it would save millions of dollars annually to merchants throughout the country who now are compelled to pay exchange on checks drawn on such banks.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

One Decision Upset a Practice Prevailing for Seven Years.

D. F. Young, Jr., lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers as regards the classification of tissue copying paper used in letter copying. Duty was levied at the rate of 30 per cent. under the provision for "tissue paper," while the importer claimed a rate of 25 per cent. as paper not specially provided for. Although the importer incorporated the record of an earlier case in the present one, Judge Fischer found against the claim.

Judge Howell, in overruling a protest by O. & G. Schoenherr, upset a customs practice prevailing for seven years. The merchandise in controversy consisted of cotton scarfs made on knitting machines or frames in fancy or ornamental open-work designs. Metal threads also were introduced, although cotton predominated in the makeup of the goods. The Collector took duty at 60 per cent. as "wearing apparel and all other articles or fabrics made wholly or in part of lace or of imitation lace of any kind." The importers claimed a rate of 30 per cent. as cotton-knit wearing apparel. Judge Howell pointed out in his decision that, although in an earlier ruling the board had sustained the importers' contention for the lower classification, thereby upholding the Government's method of returning the fabrics for a period of more than seven years, the present case differed from the earlier one. In the former case there was absence of testimony to show that the articles were commercially known as lace or imitation lace. In the case before the board yesterday, however, the Government clearly proved by competent evidence a commercial designation for the goods as laces. The protest was accordingly overruled and the 60 per cent. assessment affirmed. The former ruling was modified.

P. P. Muller, Buffalo, imported machines used for cutting threads on metal articles. They were returned for duty at 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal not specially provided for. On the other hand, the importer claimed entry at 15 per cent. as "machine tools." It appeared from an exhibit that the machines were about five feet high, with a clamp at one end and worked by means of a belt and pulley. At the other end a cutting machine about two inches in diameter for boring the thread was installed. The article to be threaded was inserted at one end and wound around the cutting knife. The machines in question were complete in every particular, merely requiring to be set up and the pulleys adjusted to the power device. Judge Fischer said that, inasmuch as the apparatus employed a tool for cutting metal, the machines were clearly classifiable under the specific language as machine tools. The protest was sustained and the Collector reversed.

Edgar T. Ward's Sons, Boston, were sustained in protests dealing with the classification of Crown brand steel strips. The strips were five inches long. The Collector returned them at 20 per cent. under the general metal provision. The board held that the merchandise properly fell under the provision reading, "strips of iron or steel, not specially provided for in this section," and directed the collector to reliquidate the entries on the basis of 12 per cent. duty.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department —Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.— Will for probate—John S. Riegel.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Clark, J.—McFadden (McCormick—Samson Selig; Met. Sav. Bank (Steuer—Emil E. Fuchs; Westcott (Westcott—William D. Leonard; Union Trust Co. (Jordan—J. Robert Rubin; Titus (Cent. Park & N. E. R. R.—Wilson B. Brice.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Jones (Schiffer—William L. O'Conor; Nichols (Nichols—Maurice Delches.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Clark, J.—Schwab Bros. (Lewisohn Bros. Ref. Co.—Carroll H. Brewster; Alfred W. Kiddle (Robt. M. Dunham et al.—Henry T. Hornidge.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—N. Y. Trust Co. (Andrew Nehrbass—Maurice Delches; Anna E. Shepherd (Chas. H. Smith—Wm. H. Leary; Terminal Const. Co. (Thomas H. Roff—Wm. H. Quinn; Kitty Hahn (Walter H. Cook—John A. Hardy.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Niemann, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Freutel (De Salvo—John J Brady.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Empire City Savings Bank (91st Street Const. Co.—Phoenix Ingrisano—Jennie Trudinski (Thomas D Malcolm Const Co. (2)—John W Stocker. Josephine G Buckley (Louise Fretz—William Sherwood, N Y Life Ins Co (Friedman Const Co.—Walter J McLaughlin, Grace Lowe (William F Burrough—Matthew C Griffin.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BAXTER ST, 125 and 127; N. Y. Trust Co., trustee, against Andrew Nehrbass et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorneys, Merrill, Rogers & Terry.

BROADWAY, w s, 103.4 ft n of 184th St, 100x100; Dudley S. Harde et al. against Sumner One Hundred Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, D. S. Harde.

BROADWAY, s e corner 29th St, 105.8x194.11 x irreg.; United States Realty & Improvement Co. against Géo. J. Bascom et al., counterclaims; attorneys, Babbage & Sanders.

BROADWAY, s e s, 20 ft s w of 220th St., 20x85; Mary G. Waters against Park Mortgage Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Jones, Bleecker & Tuckerman.

BROADWAY, s e s, 80 ft s w of 220th St., 20x85; Fannie F. Welch against Park Mortgage Co., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Jones, Bleecker & Tuckerman.

BROADWAY, s e s, 40 ft s w of 220th St., 20x85; Elizabeth A. Courter against Park Mortgage Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Jones, Bleecker & Tuckerman.

DOWNING ST, 24 to 28, Terfos Construction Co., Inc., against Thomas Goff et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, McLaughlin & Stern.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,683; Henry H. Jackson et al. against John Finnerty, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. H. Jackson.

4TH AV, 407 to 413, Union Trust Co. of N. Y. against James A. Manning et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

6TH AV, 514, Herbert D. Hewlett et al. against Sophia Junker et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. W. Curry.

104TH ST, 27 East; Anna E. Shepherd et al. against Chas. H. Smith, executor, et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. H. Beam.

110TH ST, n s, 301 ft e of Lenox Av, 17x100.11; Wm. E. Curtis, trustee, against Nettie Lyons et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Curtis, Mallett-Prevost & Colt.

141ST ST, 224 West; Frederic de P. Foster et al. against Berthold M. Schoy et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. F. De Rham.

Bronx.

OGDEN AV, w s, 367.6 ft n of 167th St, 27.3x95; Grace Lowe against William B. Burrough et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

3D AV, e corner of 161th St, 70x75; Bronx Savings Bank against Charles A. Neaton et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

149TH ST, n s, 220.3 ft e of Morris Av., 25.8x100; Sarah P. Livingston against Giuseppina Margarita et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Lane.

170TH ST, s w corner of New York & Harlem Railroad, 24.5x100; Empire City Savings Bank against 191st Street Const. Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. W. Dayton.

174TH ST, s w corner of Fulton Av., 18.9x88.3; John R. Miller against David Kraus et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Engelhard, Pollak, Pitcher & Stern.

33.4x99.11, four-story flat; M. M. Plum against Allaire Realty Co. et al.; A. A. Silberberg, attorney; due, $22,841.21; taxes, &c., $500; to the plaintiff for $29,000.

12th St, 021 East, n s, 268 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3, five-story stable; J. N. Molter against P. J. Hoellerer et al.; W. A. Kroyer, attorney; due, $17,472.11; taxes, &c., $215.16; withdrawn.

109th St, 74 East, s s, 119 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.11, four-story dwelling; Brooklyn Trust Co. against Benjamin Feinberg et al.; Cullen & D. attorneys; due, $9,462.50; taxes, &c., $350; to the plaintiff for $9,500.

1st Av, 550, e s, 19.9 ft s of 32d St, 26.6x100, five-story tenement and stores; C. G Chapin against A. M. Sigrist and another; J. H. Judge, attorney; due, $21,338.90; taxes, &c., $729.35; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

50th St, 554 West, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 28.2x93.6, six-story tenement and stores; S. H. Jackson against Ida Hertz and another; S. H. Jackson, attorney; due, $6,135.55; taxes, &c., $300; subject to prior mortgage of $20,000; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

229th St, s s, 180 ft e of White Plains Rd, 11x100; Dora Wilson, executrix, against M. J. Cleary et al.; J. L. Zoetzl, attorney; due, $12,977.65; taxes, &c., $521.60; to the plaintiff for $1,100.

By Daniel Greenwald.

139th St, 603 East, n s, 450 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; A. M. Leahy and another against M. E. Flynn et al.; W. R. Hill, attorney; due, $3,513.92; taxes, &c., $194.70; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Vandam St, 22, for a two-story garage, 23x107.1; Wm. Bullman, Tuxedo, N. Y., owner; Trowbridge & Livingston, 527 5th Av., architects; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, w s, between 85th and 86th Sts, to a seven-story apartment; Euclid Holding Co., 550 Broadway; F. J. Browne, 209 West 102d St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Madison Av, n w corner of 102d St, to a two-story moving picture theatre; J. and C. Flacher, 417 West 36th St, owners; L. H. Friedland, 177 Penn St, Brooklyn, architects; cost, $6,000.

3d Av, n e corner of 18th St, to a six, seven, and ten story store; Elmer & Amend, premises, owner; E. H. Janes, 124 West 45th St, architect; cost, $100,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JULY 28.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 205, w s, 16.10x100, Wm. Milne, trustee, to 195 Broadway Corp., 195 Broadway; July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.....$275,000

CHURCH ST, 281, s e corner White St, 25x75; Leonard St, 86, s s, 305 ft w of Broadway, 25x100; Howard A. Colby et al to Colby Realty Corporation, 63 Wall St, a. t., May 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph L. Colby, Newton, Mass., trustee, to same, b. and s., c. a. g., June 7.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Clinton E. Udell and another, executors, both of St. Louis, Mo., to same, a. t., July 5.....$14,000

SAME PROPERTY; Gardner Colby, Orange, N. J., et al., to same, mtg $9,000, a. t., and s., c. a. g., July 26.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary L. Colby, Dayton, Ohio, to same, a. t., May 15.....$1

CHURCH ST, 281, s e corner White St, 25x75; Leonard St, 86, s s, 305 ft w of Broadway, 25x100; Mary F., wife of Arthur C. Walworth, Newton Centre, Mass., to Colby Realty Corporation, 63 Wall St, a. t., b. and s., c. a. g.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner 64th St, 25x71.7x irregular; Oak Crest Realty Co. to Edw. and Lillian Stoiber, 136 East 62d St, mtg $125,000, all liens, July 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

ELDRIDGE ST, 197, w s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Charles Becker to Rose Lindenberg, 202 East 114th St, mtg $33,500, July 28; attorney, Martin Marks, 115 East 28th St.....$1

HENRY ST, 278-282, s s, 42.4 ft e of Gouverneur St, 63.6x73.6, Jacob Bernardik to Jos. F. Lutz, 160 East 61st St, mtg $58,200, 2-5 part, all title, interest $58,250, July 27.....$1

HORATIO ST n s, 20 ft e of Greenwich St, 20x50; Charles Bardon and another, executors, to Alfred B. Kimpal, Pearl River, N. Y., and Elizabeth Larson, 340 56th St, Brooklyn, and Amelia Iversen, 335 East 31st St, Brooklyn, mtg $3,000, all liens, July 25; attorney, A. B. Kimpal, Pearl River, N. Y.....$900

LENOX AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 141st St, 50x100, Aaron Goodman to Benj. Ehrich, 110 West 113d St, and another, 1nt $33,500, all liens, July 25; attorney, A. S. Weitfisch, 299 B'way.....$100

SEAMAN AV, n s, 200 ft n of 215th St, 50x140; Seaman Av, n e corner 215th St, 49.2x100x49.11x100; Seaman Av Realty & Construction Co., 843 West 179th St, al liens, July 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SEAMAN AV, n s, 254.8 ft e of Avenue C, 39.7x97.6; Leopold B. Rosenberg to Najow Realty Corporation, 75 Worth St, mtg $47,000, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, July 27; attorneys, Fleischman & Fox, 32 Liberty St.....$1

9TH ST, 632 to 639 East, n s, 183 ft w of Avenue C, 30x92.3; Leopold B. Rosenberg to Najow Realty Corporation, 75 Worth St, mtg $35,000, all liens, July 27; attorneys, Fleischman & Fox, 32 Liberty St.....$1

10TH ST, 27 East, n s, 154 ft e of University Pl, 16.10x84.8; D. H. Jackson Co. to Francis P. Thomas, 157 Halsey St, Brooklyn, mtg $55,000, all liens, b. and s., July 25; attorneys, Bowers & S., 40 Cedar St.....$1

11TH ST, 50 West, 19.10 ft w of University Place, 25x94.10; Agnes Farrell to William J. Norris, 782 President St, Brooklyn, mtg $22,000, July 26; attorney, George E. Morgan, 59 Wall St.....$100

19TH ST, 328 and 330 East, s s, 288.1 ft e of 2d Av, 41.11x92; Julius Gross to Rosalind Jacobs, 2,228 7th Av, all liens, May 23, 1914; attorney, Louis A. Sable, 51 Chambers St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Rosalind Jacobs to Mutual Export and Import Corporation, 44 Whitehall St, mtg $44,000, all liens, July 25; attorney, Louis A. Sable, 51 Chambers St.....$1

50TH ST, 325 East, n s, 250.3 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100.5, Geo. P. J. and Maria Allen to Mabel K. and Edw. P. Allen, 325 East 51st St, 3-5 part, interest, July 28; attorney, Friend Hoar, 24 Broad St.....$1

56TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5, Eliz. Betz to Minnie B. Wood, Otto J. Betz, and Lillie E. Rohe, all at Floral Park, L. I., June 18, 1907; attorney, Herbert Gracauer, 3 Chambers St.....$100

59TH ST, 15 to 19 East, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 75x100.5; Colonial Bank to Eugene Lucas, 134 Clark St, Jersey City, mtg $150,000, July 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Eugene Lucas to Frederick Ayer, Beverly, Mass., mtg $150,000, July 27; attorney.....$1

59TH ST, 9 to 13, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 75.1x100.5; Sophie K. Kantrowitz et al. to Frederick Ayer, Beverly, Mass., May 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Beatrice Einstein et al. to same, b. and s., correction deed, June 28.....$1

65TH ST, 429 East, n s, 212.7 ft e of Avenue A, 37.2x100.5; Franklin L. Partridge to Lucius H. Beers of Southampton, L. I., c. a. g., July 28, 1910; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

78TH ST, 171 West, n s, 52.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 22.8x102.2; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to John H. Dierks, 822 East 180th St, mtg $17,000, all liens, b. and s., c. a. g., July 26.....$100

207TH ST, 60 East, s s, 148.3 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Melrah Realty Co. to Arthur D. Cahn, 58 West 124th St, July 24; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.$1

SAME PROPERTY; Arthur D. Cahn et al. Melrah Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, all liens, July 24.....$1

112TH ST, 136 West, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Stonewall Realty Co. to William J. Fleming, 551 West 160th St, mtg $21,000, all liens, July 27; attorney, V. Z. M. Boyajian 149 Broadway.....$100

120TH ST, 335 East, n s, 258.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10, foreclosure, May 29; Lewis J. Conlan, referee, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee, 216 West 100th St, July 5; address, 37 Liberty St.....$6,530

127TH ST, n s, 443 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; Rosalie Berliner to the Woman's Hospital in State of New York, West 110th St, all liens, July 26; attorneys, Low, M. & L., 30 Broad St.....$1

129TH ST, 100 East, n s, 140 ft e of Park Av, 25x99.11, foreclosure July 19; Thomas W. Churchill, referee, to William Koch, 361 Ford St, Bronx, July 27; attorneys, Atwater & C., 43 Cedar St.....$6,000

179TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 50x92.6; Anna H. Ahrens to Corporal Realty Co., 526 Riverside Dr., mtg $42,000, all liens, July 27; attorneys, McLaughlin & Stern, 15 William St.....$100

Bronx.

CROTONA PARKWAY, e s, 110.9 ft n of 170th St, 71.10x120.7x irreg.; S. B. Building Corp. to Anna H. Ahrens, 442 West 162d St, July 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FOX ST, 835, w s, 33.4x100, Albert Rosenthal and another to Frank H. Oelschlager, 35 Springdale Av, Newark, N. J., June 26; attorney, Finance Operating Co., 140 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Frank H. Oelschlager to Finance Operating Co., 140 Nassau St., June 27; same attorney.....$1

LOTS 40 and 50, map of Siemsen estate; Johanna McDonough to Mary Hanley, 2,032 3d Av., July 26; attorney, Mary Hanley, 2,032 3d Av.....$1

LOTS 162 and 163, Man Century Investing Co., John H. Rogan, Referee, to Thos. A. Stewart, 1,711 University Av., mtg $40,000; July 20; attorney, Thos. A. Stewart, 1,705 University Av.....$1

PERRY AV, w s, 25 ft s of 208

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The hot wave continues in the Plains States, the Great Central Valleys, the upper lakes, and west lower lake region, with temperatures today rangink from 90 to 102 degrees, the latter in Central South Dakota, Eastern Iowa, North Central Upper Michigan, and Northeastern Wisconsin. At Green Bay, Wis., a temperature of 102 degrees was the highest ever recorded at that station. In New England and the Middle Atlantic States temperatures were moderate on account of a strong high-pressure area to the northeastward and some breaking down of the high pressure over the middle Atlantic Ocean.

Temperatures are also considerably lower in Wyoming and Eastern Montana, but in the Far West they are again rising. There were local showers in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, the Gulf States, the Rocky Mountain region, and Arizona. Elsewhere the weather was generally fair.

Except for showers in the extreme South, fair weather will prevail Saturday and Sunday east of the Mississippi River, with continued high temperatures over interior districts and rising temperatures in the central and north Coast States.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the north and middle Atlantic Coast will be moderate east and southeast, fair weather; south Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly southeast and south, fair weather.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Saturday, slightly warmer west portion; Sunday fair, warmer east portion.

Southern New England—Fair Saturday, wit hmoderate temperatures; Sunday fair, warmer.

with moderate temperature; Sunday fair, warmer interior.

Western New York—Fair Saturday, warmer east portion; Sunday fair, continued warm.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, slightly warmer Saturday; Sunday fair, warmer.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday, warmer interior; Sunday fair, warmer except on East Maine Coast.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.....71	70	4 P. M.....80	73	
9 A. M.....71	69	6 P. M.....78	75	
9 A. M.....76	72	9 P. M.....70	70	
12 M.....81	74	11 P. M.....69	69	

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature, 78 degrees at 4:45 P. M.; minimum, 69 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 63 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.20 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.23 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

2:00—404 E. 104 St.; Baty Bros.....Slight

2:20 P. M.

12:50—504 E. 83 St.; Henry Liepold.....Slight

12:50—768 Hewitt Pl.; Frank Van Bauer.....Slight

1:55—65 Mangin St.; Philip Friedman.Slight

2:20—806 E. 107 St.; not given.....None

2:50—101 Willett St.; Morris Miller...Slight

4:45—90 Henry St.; Rose Benja.....Slight

7:00—Lincoln Av. & 137 St.; Union Railway Co.....Slight

7:15—73 E. 98 St.; Sam Steinberg.....Slight

7:25—2,688 B'way; Catherine Irving..Slight

9:20—354 E. 116 St.; Albert Bisco.....Slight

9:35—45 E. 8 St.; Red Stone Dress Co.....Not given

10:45—337 E. 25 St.; Hans Miller.....Slight

11:00—437 E. 156 St.; Lawrence Romano.....Slight

11:10—385-387 B'way; Kaplan & Co....$2,500

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Capt. A. Gibson, C. A. C.; 1st Lt. E. W. Wildrick, C. A. C., and 2d Lt. J. M. Crane, Cav., will report to Col. G. T. Treat, P. A., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to their stations.

Following officers will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to their stations: Capt. G. Cushman, 15th Cav.; 1st Lts. A. Sneed, 7th Inf., and D. Gregory, 5th Cav., and 2d Lts. of Inf. D. E. McCunniff, 6th; J. B. Hunt, 16th; O. A. B. Hooper, 18th, and J. B. Ord, 6th.

1st Lt. S. Chandler, M. R. C., is honorably discharged from the service.

A board of Ord. Dept. officers, to consist of Maj. G. H. Stewart and Capt. J. B. Rose, is appointed to determine whether certain material in the possession of the State of New York is suitable for purchase by the United States and operation by Federal forces. The board will proceed to Peekskill, N. Y., for the duty indicated, then rejoin their stations.

Resignation of Capt. F. E. Brown, 5th Cal. Inf., accepted.

Resignation of Capt. H. N. Mason, M. C., Nat'l Guard of Va., accepted.

Resignation of Chaplain F. M. Thomas, 3d Ky. Inf., accepted.

Orders of July 18, relating to Maj. O. R. Wolfe, Adjt. Gen., are revoked. He will report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty as assistant to the Adjt. of that dept.

Col. T. Cruse, Q. M. C., and Maj. J. A. Shipton, C. A. C., are detailed members of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., in orders of Jan. 5, during the absence on leave of Cols. R. P. Davis, A. C., and G. W. McIver, Inf.

Following Lt. Cols. are detailed for service in the Adjt. General's Department: H. H. Whitney, C. A. C.; J. T. Dean and F. D. Evans, Inf., and A. S. Fleming, F. A.

1st Lt. H. J. Damm, 26th Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for examination for detail in Aviation Section of Signal Corps, then to his station.

Retirement of Brig.-Gen. G. A. Dodd., U. S. A., from active service is announced.

Maj. C. R. Darnall, M. C., having reported to the Surgeon General of the army in this city in accordance with orders heretofore issued, will assume charge of the Field Medical Supply Depot in this city.

Maj. H. Hall, C. A. C., will report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to the F. A.; then to his station.

Name of Capt. A. Pollon, 1st Cav., to detached, and name of Capt. J. E. Shelley, Cav., removed. Capt. Shelley is assigned to 16th Cav.

2d Lt. G. W. Sliney, 1st Cav., to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for temporary duty; then to West Point, N. Y.

2d Lt. E. A. Mills, 3d Inf., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to the F. A.; then to his station.

1st Lt. O. R. Meredith, 7th Inf., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

Maj. S. T. Ansell, Judge Advocate, to Norfolk, Va., at once, to represent the interests of the War Dept. in several habeas corpus proceedings there pending in the U. S. District Court, Eastern District of Virginia, then to his station in this city.

Resignations accepted: 2d Lt. W. H. Owen, 2d Inf., Mo. Nat'l Guard; 1st Lt. H. F. Ottley, 2d Inf. Ala. Nat'l Guard; 1st Lt. J. D. Martin, 2d Inf., Ala. Nat'l Guard; 2d Lt. S. A. Grobmeyer, 1st Inf., Ky., Nat'l Guard; Capt. R. A. Greeson, 4th Inf., Ills. Nat'l Guard; 2d Lt. C. G. Davis, 1st Inf., Ala. Nat'l Guard; and 2d Lt. M. R. Bowles, 5th Inf., Ga. Nat'l Guard.

Leaves: Maj. A. E. Waldron, Corps of Engrs., 2 months; 1st Lt. O. Westover, 14th Inf., 15 days; 2d Lt. J. McD. Thompson, 5th Cav., 2 months' extension; Col. C. H. Murray, 9th Cav., one day's extension, and Capt. B. T. Simmons, Inf., 24 days.

Navy.

Rear Admiral C. J. Boush, Commandant Naval Station, Hawaii, to home.

Capt. G. R. Clark, Naval Examining Board and Naval Retiring Board, Navy Yard Washington, D. C., to Commandant Naval Station, Hawaii.

Lt. H. H. Wright, the Chattanooga, to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Dept.

Jr. Grade Lt. C. C. Kerskow, the Denver, to the Chattanooga as executive officer.

Chief Boatswain B. O. Halliwill, Boston Yard, Aug. 1, to command the Ontario.

Boatswain M. J. Conlon, to the Wabash.

Chief Mach. R. T. Scott, to Mare Island Yard, Aug. 7.

Marine Corps.

Maj. L. J. Magill, A. A. and I., Philadelphia Barracks, to headquarters Marine Corps.

Capt. G. Van Orden, to duty at Washington Barracks.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Amphitrite, at Stony Brook; Cassin and Patuxent, at Newport; Jason, at San Diego; Marblehead, at Bremerton; Memphis, at Puerto Plata; Montgomery, at Winthrop, and the New Orleans, at Portland, Ore.

Sailed—Caesar, Azores for Malaga; Chicago, Hampton Roads for Philadelphia; Conyngham, Boston Harbor for trials; New Jersey, Newport for North River, New York; Pennsylvania and Utah, Newport to sea, and the Preble, Guaymas for La Paz.

PHOTOGRAPHIC WONDERS.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial provides entertainment for all. War pictures, forming a record of the European conflict unequaled by any other publication, 10 cents everywhere; $5 a year. Handsomely bound volume for $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments 4 P. M., July 31, (Mutual): Bicycle Patrol. J. J. Feehan, 66 to 79; L. Beerman, 79 to 66. At 4 P. M. July 29: Patrol. C. E. Smith, 153 to clerical duty.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. S. J. Lichtenstein, 174 to 3 I. D., duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M. July 29; J. W. Ellis, Tenement House Squad, as patrolman in charge, 8 A. M., July 31, during absence of patrol. on vacation. Motor Cycle Patrol. W. J. Farrell, 278 to C. O. Squad, as messenger, 10 days, 9 A. M., July 29.

Leaves of absence (without pay:) Patrol. G. J. Duggan, 26, 2 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 2; E. J. Cleary, 38, 1 day, 4 P. M. July 29.

Full pay while on sick report: Sergts. C. O'Neil, 69, 11:40 P. M., July 21, during disability; D. McCarthy, 167, 7:20 A. M., July 21, to 12 P. M. July 21. Patrol. A. J. Bastle, 13, 12:20 A. M., July 24, during disability; W. Hood, 23, 5:40 A. M., July 18, during disability; M. McNamara, 38, 12:15 P. M., July 22, during disability; J. E. Hayden, 63, 2:20 P. M. July 2, to 12 P. M. July 10; W. Kaltenbach, 144, 2:55 A. M., July 10, to 12:01 A. M., July 15; W. H. Hartigan, 145, 3:15 A. M., July 19, during disability; J. Carey, 146, 11:10 A. M., July 24, during disability; G. J. Blackhall, 157, 7:35 P. M., July 17, during disability; M. J. Moran, 156, 8:35 P. M., June 30, to noon July 17; L. Battam, 167, 10:30 P. M., July 11, during disability. Resignation accepted: Patrol. J. A. Morgan, 21.

Fire Department.

Death: Fir. 1st gr. M. J. Callahan, H. and L. 27, at 4:15 A. M., July 27. Funeral from late residence, 772 Tiffany Place, the Bronx, at 8:30 A. M., Monday. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. Members of H. and L. 27 will act as funeral escort and pallbearers.

The resignation of Fire. 4th gr. F. Schell, Engine 74, has been accepted, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 1.

Special leaves: Fire. 1st gr. J. J. Kelly, Eng. 11, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 30; Fire. 4th gr. A. Meyers, Eng. 13, 36 hours, 8 A. M., July 29.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following list for physicians (clinic) grade 1, is announced: M. P. Feistler 83; M. Schall 81; S. L. Duke 80.50; Leon Lesser 79.50; Louis R. Steibel 78.50; Irving Friedenreich 78; Mark Liebert 78; Alfred A. Schwartz 77.50; Abraham Stone 77; Morris L. Levy 77; Isaac Goldberg 76.50; Sophia Rabinoff 76.50; Philip Katzon 76.50; Bertram L. Cunningham 76.50; Herbeck Halisted 76; H. B. Reibenstein 75.50; William Spiegberg 75; Samuel Perlman 74.50; E. Goldman 74.50; Nathan Hirsch 74.50; Abraham J. Epstein 73.50; Isadore Rosen 73.

United States.

The Commission announces for Aug. 15 an examination for aeronautic draftsman, for men only, to fill a vacancy at the Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., Navy Department, at $5.04 per diem. The duties will consist in preparing notes and recommendations, checking plans and specifications, making sketches, designs and drawings in connection with aero apparatus.

Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general education and technical training and practical experience. Applicants must have had the equivalent of two years in engineering in a technical college of recognized standing, at least one year's experience as mechanic or fixer in a machine shop, mill or factory and at least two years in office drafting, not less than six months of which must have been in connection with aeronautics.

Age, twenty years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

There will be no meeting of the Board of Superintendents until September.

A large number of clerks in the administrative offices will take their vacation next month. They are allowed thirty working days, Sundays not being counted against them.

The following teachers have been granted leave of absence from August 1 to January 31 with pay at the rate of 40 per cent. of the annual salary, because they are mentally or physically incapacitated for service in the schools: Edith A. McKeon, P. S. 89, Manhattan; Ida A. Brown, P. S. 104, Manhattan, Kate A. O'Neill, P. S. 5, Bronx, and Louis Fennesbresque, Jamaica High School.

Semi-annual reports have been received from the local school boards of Districts 13, 25, 26 and 39. They will be analyzed and referred to the appropriate officials and committees.

The Board of Aldermen has been requested to authorize an issue of special revenue bonds to the amount of $2,500 to defray the cost of the frame building now on the grounds of P. S. 48, the Bronx, and the erection of the same on a site to be leased in the Clason Point section.

The resignation of Alvin W. Folk, an architectural draftsman in the Bureau of School Buildings, has been accepted.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.—New cottage, newly furnished, of seven rooms and bath; desirable location; balance of season or month of August; will also rent entire second floor if preferred, consisting of living room opening onto front porch, two bedrooms and bath; convenient to good boarding house, garage, and the golf course. For terms address Mrs. C. Crane, 5th and Sussex Av., Spring Lake, N. J.

New stucco cottage on ocean, fine beach, Belle Harbor, 45 minutes from Penn. station or bowling green; beautifully furnished; plenty and fresh. 10 rooms, 2 sleeping porches; all improvements; garage. For rent until after Labor Day, $400. H. R. Hillard, 104 Pearl St., New York. Phone 6050 Bond.

Harpswell.—Furnished cottage, six rooms, bath, and garage; near water and State road; $100 for August. Estes Nichols, 18s State St., Portland, Me.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED HOME to October 1; near New York. Apply Room 716, 45 Broadway. Telephone Rector 2729.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

REQUIRED for 2 or 3 months, SUMMER RESIDENCE on Jersey Coast, about six bedrooms, &c., private beach if possible; BEYOND ASBURY PARK. Reply by letter to No. 302 Seventh Avenue, Asbury Park.

Wanted—In Scarsdale or its vicinity, a house for Summer of 1917, from June to September, containing 5 bedrooms and 2 baths on first sleeping floor and 2 rooms and bath for servants; state price. Box X 233 Times Annex.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

IDEAL SITE

FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.

Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Mesmer, 101 Park Av.

Five rooms and bath,
very high class
Elevator House.
Moderate rents.
530 West 113th St.

Machine shop suitable for toolmaking and light manufacturing, $150 monthly. Standard Cutter Cutter Co., 244 Greenwich St.

Private office; desk room, telephone, stenographer; opposite Grand Central. Room 203, 51 East 42d St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Small furnished office, between 33d and 42d Sts., rent about $20 per month. C 131 Times.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 21st, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against ninety 5-gallon cans tomato pulp, (Food and Drugs act, June 30th, 1906,) upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Section 34, Statute L 708 of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court thereon, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on Aug. 9th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 21st, 1916.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

HENRY L. BURNETT.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of the surrogate of the County of Orange, New York, notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry L. Burnett, late of the Town of Goshen, in said County, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased at the office of Russell Murray & Company, 454 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, their place for the transaction of business, on or before the first day of October next.

Dated March 9th, 1916.

RUSSELL MURRAY,
EDWARD N. T. BURNETT,
Executors.

BACON & RORTY, Attorneys for Executors, Goshen, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

CADILLAC—MUST SACRIFICE IMMEDIATELY.

Practically new touring automobile; absolutely mechanically perfect; Delco electric starting and lighting system; sacrifice, $475. Cowle's Private Garage, 52 East 62d St., near Madison Av.

Cole.—An Englishman who must return to his country immediately, therefore unable to complete his tour, must sell his almost new Cole 8, only 9 weeks old; latest model wire wheels; in perfect condition. Apply Pittar, Room 530, Waldorf-Astoria.

Hupmobile.—Exceptionally fine, light, 2-passenger roadster; splendid condition throughout; mechanically perfect; electric lights, self-starter; $225. Private Garage, 52 East 62d St., near Madison Av.

BRISCOE 1916 five-passenger touring; accessories, extra tubes; purchased June; $500; suitable terms; rental considered. G 243 Times Downtown.

HUDSON LIGHT SIX.

Like new; seven passenger; fully equipped; ready imediate service. Garage, 305 West 79th near Riverside.

Scripps-Booth roadster, excellent condition, tires new, fully equipped; price $500. Scripps Booth Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Overland touring car, electric starting and lighting equipment; newly painted; price $290. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Hupmobile, 1916 touring, excellent condition, good tires, newly painted; guaranteed; price $850. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Maxwell touring car, first-class condition, good tires, fully equipped; price, $185. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

MITCHELL seven-passenger touring car, like new; $475; greatest bargain ever offered; act quick. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Cadillac, 1916, 8 cylinder, seating seven; exceptional car, at attractive price. Schoonmaker, 3d floor, 1,700 Broadway.

SMALL BUICK, $425.

Electric self starter; like new; genuine bargain. 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

SIMPLEX 1913 Toy Tonneau "50" Touring Car; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Simplex, perfect, 7-passenger and roadster; bargain; trade for smaller car considered. 1,874 Broadway.

Hudson, 1916 super-six touring car; bargain. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Renault.—Army officer returning to border will sacrifice Renault 20-30 Sedan, absolutely perfect; electric lights, generator; K. S., tires, two new spare; fully equipped; also Pierce-Arrow touring, pig-skin upholstery, covers, two spare tires; excellent condition; fully equipped. Seen at Armory, 56 West 66th.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4210-3530 Bryant.

Flat.—Leaving for Catskills Sunday morning; seven-passenger touring car; will accommodate passengers, any destination. Phone Rector 6776.

Packard six-cylinder 1915 cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 1478.

Packard "six" new touring; $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8836.

Packard, elegant touring; hour, month; reasonable; excellent service; owner drives. 5170 Lenox.

PACKARDS.—LATEST MODELS; WIRE WHEELS; UP-TO-DATE SERVICE. TELEPHONE 1294 CIRCLE.

AUTOMOBILES—RENAULTS, $3, $4 per hour; monthly rates preferred. J. S. Mundola, Columbus 2908.

Packards, landaulette and touring, hour, trip; monthly preferred; reasonable. Scanlon, Circle 2855.

Packards for hire; automobiles, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Telephone Madison 886.

Chalmers 1916, 7-passenger, $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan. Bryant 3910.

Fiat for Hire.—Luxurious 7-passenger touring; late model; moderate. Quirk, 1641 Circle.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.

Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,122 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN | Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. | Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. | Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Suitable factory, storage building site; corner; 2 acres; railroad siding. New York Central; trolley, subway; terms very reasonable. De Voe, 1,741 Topping Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home near lake; every modern improvement; big, airy rooms finished in Al style; large veranda, nice garden plot; a few minutes from trolley and station and near lake, with a fine view; only 25 minutes out; owner will take $900 cash, and balance can be arranged easy. "Lake Home," Box 253 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Attention!—Institutions looking for acreage near by and well located, suitable for institutions, 100 acres, 160 acres, 200 acres at practically no cost; no brokers; principals only. Address Irving, 100 Broadway.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Picturesque brick house, 4 master's bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, 3 baths, on level, shaded plot, in beautiful Cedar Knolls, Bronxville; $2,500 cash, balance on rental; payments ready. Get all other houses and plots. First Mortgage and Real Estate Co., 30 E. 42d St.

Yonkers.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on July sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Special price on building plots at Larchmont, in fast-growing section. A 70 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, two good-size bedrooms, with extra sleeping bath; steam heat; veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 123 Times Downtown.

$12 monthly for a fine, small poultry farm in a thriving town, near city; nice roomy house and big ground for cultivation and chickens; ready home markets; small amount down to right party. B. Treiss, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Free!—Beautiful illustrated birdseye view map of Long Island and vicinity, showing best places to buy medium-priced homes and farms on very easy terms. Auer, Box 142 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND ACREAGES for sale. Address T. W., Box 177 Times Downtown.

Long Island.—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, etc., sold all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small money down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 192 Times Downtown.

NEW COLONIAL HOME of six rooms and tiled bathroom; hot-water heat; Freeport, L. I.; commuting distance; rent, $25 per month. Also houses seven to ten rooms, $40 to $50 per month. R. C. GILLIES, 101 Park Av., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Ridgewood, N. J., Bargain.—Modern seven-room house must be sacrificed, 1½ acres, 100 fruit trees; located on beautiful macadam road, five minutes from station; house has all improvements, large piazza; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms; 1, 2, and 3 baths; $3,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

MONTCLAIR — Real Estate — Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

CAPE COD BAY, Mass., 2¼ acres on fine beach, high land and wonderful view, in Sandwich, near State road; $500; easy terms; equal to 20 shore lots.
THE HOMESTEAD TRUST,
Trustees, S. D. Hannah, Buzzards Bay, Mass. H.K.Hannah, West Bay Inn, Osterville, Mass.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—ARROWHEAD COTTAGE, Harbor View Beach; 7 rooms and bath; lot 40x175; actual water front; sea wall, beach; beautiful views of Sound and islands; just completed. A charming seaside home, $5,000.
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Suburban factory wanted to rent with option of purchase, about 75x100, one or two story; immediate possession; convenient for shipping, with power and sewerage connection. 458 Woolworth Bldg.

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$750 on four lots near Sheepshead Bay course; secured by lots, salary or personal property, or all; lots now worth $5,000; once mortgaged for $2,500; reduced now $1,300. H 241 Times Downtown.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

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MONTHLY OR WEEKLY.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
Special Rates to Columbia Students.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

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The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

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113th St., 617 West.—Six rooms completely furnished overlooking Hudson; reasonable. Hayes, Apt. 7W.

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Unfurnished—West Side.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof, Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,500-$1,800.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

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Beautiful 9-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, n. e. cor. 81st, West End Av.

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MOORE & WYCKOFF, } APARTMENTS
540 Fifth Av. } TO LET.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

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Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments, 175 West 58th.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef.
Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

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Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; tennis, sea breezes; sun parlor; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Private family offers spacious accommodations; excellent cuisine; private bathing beach, tennis; moderate terms. "Bayview," foot Bay 10th St., Bath Beach. 'Phone 3226 Bath Beach.

SUMMER BOARD.—Sea Gate; private family; large rooms for season; adults; excellent French cooking; near beach. Phone Coney Island 674.

SEA GATE.—Large rooms; exceptional table; opposite ferry landing and Atlantic Yacht Club. Phone Carroll, 2,534 Coney Island.

Amityville.—Water front; garage; good board; bathing. Telephone 245 Lander's Cottage, Riverside Av.

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Sea Gate, New York Harbor. — Accommodations for five exclusive people of means; private boat to city. Phone 456 Coney Isld.

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THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
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Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.
W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Handsomely furnished suites, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes station; very desirable location; closed in porch; $20 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

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Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG LADY desires board with refined family; central location; references. G 131 Times.

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Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

21ST ST., 145 EAST. (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightfully cool rooms, near park; Summer rates. Lenox 6613.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (Near 39th.)—Teacher; suitable one or two; excellent table; moderate. Phone Prospect 7448.

THE BROWN LODGE,
8 and 10 8th Av.—Beautiful, light rooms; corner exposure; attractive dining room; good table. Phone Prospect 7448.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

16TH, 138 EAST.—Large, cool and attractive rooms; hot and cold water; telephone.

19TH, 234 EAST.—Double room, luxurious bath, private house; gentlemen; $7 weekly; telephone.

23D ST., 20 East. (Madison Square South.)—Suites, two rooms and bath.

37TH, 18 EAST, near 5th Av.—Small, large rooms, with bath; telephone; reasonable.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentleman tired of hotel or club life may have desirable room; bath; redecorated to suit; references.

45TH, 10 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; room with piano, single room.

50TH, 306 EAST.—Large, cool back parlor; also small room; bath, telephone; reasonable.

66TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

LEXINGTON AV., 550, (64th.)—Refined, clean rooms, large, small; all conveniences; phone.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Charming accommodations, ideal ventilation; en suite, single; electricity, shower baths; references.

9TH, 26 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private bath; suite; small rooms; telephone; references.

11TH, 105 WEST.—Attractive, cool back parlor, with extension; also other rooms; telephone.

12TH, 41 WEST.—Attractive large and cool rooms; running water; refined; telephone; references.

22D, 427 WEST.—Attractive, large, cool room; well-kept house; hot water; references.

34TH ST., 251 WEST, (Opposite Station.)—Newly decorated small, large rooms, available; bath, telephone, conveniences; reasonable.

34TH, 215 WEST.—Large, light rooms; clean; electricity, phone, elevator. McNailly, 3d floor.

38TH ST. and 6th Av.—Large front rooms, electricity, hot, cold running water, $4.50, $5 weekly; with private bath, $5, $6; transients accommodated. Hotel Jefferson.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; high-class; references required.

47TH, 3 WEST.—Extra fine large rooms; exceptional service; telephone, &c. P. Baldwin.

48TH ST., 32 WEST.—Large, attractive, with private bath; three flights up; every requisite.

50TH, 226 WEST.—Outside rooms, single, en suite; hot, cold water; adjoining bath, with shower; telephone, elevator; references. 7-C, Janette.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large and small rooms; private house; telephone.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive, clean, large and small rooms; parlor and basement.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; all improvements; phone.

67TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortable large, small rooms; laundry; special monthly rates.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; attentive service; private house; phone.

69TH, 116 WEST.—Beautiful, cool rooms; suite; private baths; Summer rates; telephone.

69TH, 139 WEST.—First-class rooms redecorated; two-room suite; electricity; phone.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Charming single room, $5; modern apartment; worth investigating. Vance.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with or without running water; references.

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Children cannot be sent away, and the streets of the congested neighborhood are no longer the playgrounds for youngsters who are now confined by the hundreds in overcrowded tenement houses.

We ask the public to respond to an emergency which is becoming daily more acute.

IMMEDIATE HELP IS REQUESTED

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Introduction by Lloyd George.

The wonderful story of a sudden, concentrated, patriotic effort by a whole people. With a special permit from Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, the author traveled the length and breadth of the land to find out what was really being done by the workers at home in England to back up the men at the front, and here he describes the astonishing facts.

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PARALYSIS EXPERTS NAMED BY EMERSON

Twelve Noted Men Chosen for Scientists' Conference in New York City.

FIX THURSDAY AS THE DATE

Deaths Increase, but New Cases Are Fewer — The Records Show Accuracy of Diagnosis.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Thurs-day	Deaths Yes-terday	New Cases Thurs-day	New Cases Yes-terday
Brooklyn	18	15	90	72
Manhattan	7	9	31	39
Bronx	6	2	6	5
Queens	4	7	18	11
Richmond	1	2	6	7
Totals	31	35	151	134

Total of cases to date.....3,562
Total of deaths to date..... 744

Twelve or more of the country's leading scientists in pathology and experimental medicine will gather here next Thursday to study infantile paralysis and to confer with experts of New York and vicinity on questions of the origin, treatment, and spread of the disease.

They will hold sessions in the faculty rooms of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, will remain in the city three or four days, their traveling and hotel expenses are being paid out of $2,000 appropriated for the purpose by the Board of Estimate Wednesday.

Asked why he had suggested inviting the scientists, Health Commissioner Haven Emerson said yesterday:

"Simply to enlarge the field of laboratory study of the problems connected with poliomyelitis. I think that medical science should not lose the opportunities of study afforded by the present epidemic, and if we extend these opportunities to every laboratory and workers in the country we should obtain an aggregate of knowledge that will be invaluable to the world, for poliomyelitis is a worldwide disease."

The Results Expected.

Dr. Emerson added that the visiting scientists possibly might make suggestions of great value in the fight against the disease here, but said there was little likelihood of any of the expected visitors having made discoveries which had not yet been published, and less likelihood that the visitors would make any discoveries while here. Future, more than immediate, results should be expected from the conferences, he said.

The Health Commissioner announced the names of twelve whom he had invited in the name of the city. Before the invitations were extended, he said, the names proposed were referred to nine members of the committee formed recently by the Mayor to fight infantile paralysis and were approved by the committeemen. Four members of the committee had not been consulted before he had been unable to reach them, Dr. Emerson said, but he added that he was confident of their approval. The remaining five members of the committee are out of town.

Of the twelve invited, four had accepted up to last night. They were:

Dr. Victor C. Vaughan of Ann Arbor, Mich., Dean of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, President of the Michigan State Board of Health, and former President of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, sanitarian, of Brookline, Mass., Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene in the Harvard Medical School, Director of the School for Health Officers of Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, member of the Massachusetts Board of Health, Director of the Antitoxin and Vaccine Laboratory, and organizer of the quarantine at Santiago and other Cuban ports in 1898-9.

Dr. W. Jobling, Professor in the Medical School of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Paul A. Lewis of the Henry Phipps Institute, Philadelphia, and Professor in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Noted Men on List.

Seven others invited, but not yet heard from, were:

Dr. William Henry Welch, pathologist, of Baltimore, Baxley Professor of Pathology in Johns Hopkins University and formerly Dean of the university's medical faculty, President of the Maryland State Board of Health, President of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and former President of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Ludvig Hektoen, pathologist, of Chicago, head of the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology of the University of Chicago, Director of the Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases, and editor of The Journal of Infectious Diseases.

Dr. C. C. Bass, physician, of New Orleans, La., Professor of Experimental Medicine in the Medical Department of Tulane University, Second Vice President of the National Conference on Pellagra, succesful in cultivation of the malarial plasmodia, and research student of tropical diseases.

Dr. Theobald Smith, pathologist, of Princeton, N. J., Director of the Department of Animal Pathology, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, member of the Board of Consulting Scientific Experts of the Department of Agriculture, and formerly Professor of Comparative Pathology in Harvard University.

Dr. John F. Anderson, physician, of New Brunswick, N. J., formerly Passed Assistant Surgeon of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, assigned to epidemic duty in connection with yellow fever in 1898; Quarantine Officer of Dry Tortugas, 1898-9; Immigrant Inspector at Ellis Island, 1899; Sanitary Attache United States Consulates General at Barcelona, Marseilles, Vienna, London, and Liverpool, 1899-1901; formerly Director of the Hygienic Laboratory at Washington, D. C.; now Director of the Research and Biological Laboratories of E. R. Squibb & Sons.

Dr. Richard M. Pearce, Jr., pathologist, of Philadelphia; Professor of Research Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, formerly Director of the Bureau of Pathology and Bacteriology of the New York State Department of Health, and formerly Professor of Pathology in the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

Dr. Francis W. Peabody of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Mass.

One Invited Is on Duty in the War.

The twelfth scientist invited was Dr. John George Adami of McGill Medical College, Montreal, Canada, but word was received from his institution that he was on active hospital duty in Europe.

Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute, Dr. Alvah H. Doty, and other scientists of New York and vicinity will attend the conferences. Others from out of town will be invited in the places of those asked who cannot come.

Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen, said yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Estimate that what was "needed more than a crowd of medical diagnosticians from all over the country" was a force of strong-armed men with shovels to rid "our thousands of sewer receiving basins of germ-laden refuse."

"Every receiving basin in the city is a pest hole of the worst type," Alderman Dowling continued. "I am firmly of the opinion that the present system of flushing the refuse from the streets into the sewers is responsible for this unprecedented condition."

No action was taken following Mr. Dowling's remarks, as the board considered that the Borough Presidents had the authority to make any desired changes.

Discussing yesterday the percentage of cases announced as poliomyelitis but which later proved not to have been that disease, Dr. Emerson said that of the nearly 1,800 patients sent to hospitals, only 60 had been discharged after observation as showing "no case."

None of the patients left in their homes, whose cases had been publicly announced, had, he said, upon later diagnosis, shown themselves free from poliomyelitis, and he explained the difference between the record for hospitals and that shown by saying that cases classed only as strongly suspicious were sometimes sent to hospitals, when home conditions were not satisfactory, and these cases were publicly reported at once. Of those left at their homes, however, no announcements were made until the cases had been verified, he said.

Two Per Cent. of Errors.

Making allowances for possible errors not yet discovered, Dr. Emerson said that, of all the 3,562 hospital and home cases announced to the public, in not more than 2 per cent. of the cases had errors in diagnosis appeared. The record of mistakes of diagnosis in outbreaks of scarlet fever and other contagious diseases, he said was about 1 per cent., and he considered that, as poliomyelitis was usually much more difficult to diagnose than most diseases, the record of 2 per cent. was good.

Dr. Emerson yesterday made a special request of the newspapers to print the following statement:

I urge parents not to deprive their children of fresh air with the false idea that by shutting windows they can keep out infection. This shutting of windows is a real danger to children of the run-about age.

Dr. Emerson said also that the Department of Health could do much to amuse convalescent children in hospitals if sympathetic persons would contribute ten or twelve second hand phonographs.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, senior surgeon of the Public Health Service, said definitely yesterday that children would not be permitted to leave New York for one-day or week-end interstate pleasure travel. He also announced that he had a total of twenty-two Public Health Surgeons working under him on quarantine regulations. He delegated Senior Surgeon P. J. Kallock to go to Westfield, N. J., last night to confer with the Associated Boards of Health of Union County concerning standard quarantine measures.

Investigate Use of Adrenalin.

Dr. Le Hang Gee and Dr. John Ly Sang, Chinese physicians of this city, yesterday went to Willard Parker Hospital to observe cases of poliomyelitis to determine whether it was identical with a disease known to them in China. If it should be, according to Gau F. Lee of 61 Bayard Street, one of their associates, "the cure is simple", and consists of drawing the juice from the stem of a certain American and Chinese plant with a chicken feather and rubbing it over the affected parts of a patient, the action of the juice being to draw the poison to the surface so that it can be let out of the system. The Department of Health officials did not get excited yesterday over the possibilities of the "cure."

Nor were they greatly interested in reported results from the use of adrenalin at the New York Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital. Dr. S. J. Meltzer of the Rockefeller Institute, who recommended the treatment, and Dr. Simon Flexner went to the hospital yesterday to inspect the patients. Dr. Flexner stayed only five minutes, and had nothing to say when he left. The officials of the hospital repeated yesterday that the results obtained by them justified the general use of adrenalin in hospitals.

Dr. Emerson said yesterday that he had requested the New York Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital to meet certain requirements of the Department of Health in the matter of equipment for caring for poliomyelitis patients. The hospital, Dr. Emerson said, was found to be not adequately screened.

Dr. Emerson will go to Washington today, but he said that his trip was for conference with the Census Bureau concerning vital statistics and had no relation to infantile paralysis.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of poliomyelitis and of deaths was made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Gertrude Kuchleck, 222 Henry St.
Aaron Quint, 101 East Broadway.
Abraham Levine, 282 Madison St.
Concetta Satacullo, 123 Mott St.
Ellen Bradley, 42 Henry St.
Annetta Fromes, 76 Chrystie St.
Mitea Fursa, 268 East Broadway.
Lena Guilel, 1,944 1st Av.
Alphonso Michaels, 1,711 Park Av.
Helen Simms, 7 East 135th St.
Evelyn Dolorsky, 301 East 120th St.
Abe Harrison, 210 East 106th St.
Pauline Russio, 300 East 101st St.
Anna Reinitz, 433 East 120th St.
Natalie Krumm, 238 East 80th St.
Arthur and Marie La Bianca, 641 East 13th St.
Joseph Stern, 330 East 6th St.
Jacob Needleman, 711 East 12th St.
Marion Gray, 219 East 32d St.
Gertrude Crugan, 243 Madison St.
Sarah Fishberg, 196 Madison St.
Celia Karber, 20 Rutgers Place.
Bessie Karber, 20 Rutgers Place.
Philip Blumenthal, 46 Jefferson St.
Evelyn Ashe, 190 West 10th St.
Josephine Connelly, 313 West Houston St.
Minnie Klimmet, 34 Greenwich St.
Jack Hull, 817 Greenwich St.
James J. Hunt, 411 West 26th St.
Eileen Moran, 1,752 Amsterdam Av.
Clara Thomson, 134 West 109th St.
Joseph Russo, 521 West 49th St.
Veronica Murphy, 444 West 56th St.
Carrie Ehorsen, 503 West 49th St.
Mary Lemp, 67 West 107th St.
Marie Keller, 525 West 47th St.
Lilly Kutarleck, 2,111 Amsterdam Av.
Annie Ambang, 185 Lewis St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Mannie Michaelofsky, 11 Pike St.
Ruth Chegnon, 482 Hudson St.
Evelyn Ashe, 190 West 110th St.
Israel Schwartz, 906 De Kalb Av., died at Metropolitan Hospital, Brooklyn.
Mike Sullivan, 334 East 23d St.
Robert Ruhnscottel, 826 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, died at Willard Parker Hospital.
Julia Druckman, 3,388 Fulton St., Brooklyn, died at Willard Parker Hospital.
Annie Sudick, 385 Cherry St.
Grace Van Slyke, 255 Audubon Av.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Roslyn Toss, 3,872 3d Av.
Fred Hassenbeck, 770 East 179th St.
Nicholas and Annie Fabruzzio, 585 East 188th St.
Gladys Hirsch, 989 Simpson St.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Violet Jaeger, 9 Eldert St., Brooklyn, died at Riverside Hospital.
Mollie Molger, 182 Allen St., died at Lincoln Hospital, Manhattan.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

George Tendler, 138 Gratton St.
Francis Levine, 200 South 4th St.
Sam Litcht, 204 South 1st St.
Tetro Montissy, 139 Thames St.
Zonzi, 104 North 7th St.
Kippel, 133 North 11th St.
Fredman, 334 South 3d St.
Sylvia Lehman, 131 Thames St.
Michael Zarn, 31 Watkins St.
Joseph Cassvale, 659 Lorimer St.
Joe Roesser, 116 Kingsland Av.
Charlie Leigler, 38 Morgan Av.
Paul, 431 Metropolitan Av.
Olga Nicholson, 25 Greenpoint Av.
Concetta Carnow, 370 Metropolitan Av.
Frank Pheseck, 173 Freeman St.
McGuire, 113 Bushwick Av.
Grant, 30 Apollo St.
Pasquale Tamaro, 26 Havemeyer St.
Norman Freidman, 89 Hooper St.
Elizabeth Brady, 189 Atkins Av.
Iarrobino, 3,384 Fulton St.
Vaff, 22 Hinsdale St.
Baby Kraft, 426 Elton St.
Grace Berchman, 2,052 86th St.
Irene Freidburg, 1,068 73d St.
Elizabeth Gordon, 13 Erasmus St.
Mollie Genender, 1,320 41st St.
Baby Cedar, 440 50th St.
Evelyn Brennan, 1,348 86th St.
Rosie Julie Harriet Bressler, 2,860 West 23d St.
Thelma Demner, 1,100 East 3d St.
Marie Kmeth, 59 Irving Av.
Frank White, 1,083 Bergen St.
Kranver, 1 Delmonico Place.
Giuseppe Contino, 41 Ellery St.
Solaway, 534 Flushing Av.
Eleanor Meyers, 2,232 Fulton St.
Lina Giarroputo, 168 Hamburg Av.
Frank Ricca, 66 Jefferson St.
Filomena Viola, 777 Myrtle Av.
Salvatore Nano, 40 Nostrand Av.
Francis and Catherine Rite, 1,913A Pacific St.
Mildred Dlugatch, 1,651 Park Place.
Alfred Price, 126 Schenectady Av.
Edna McGee, 787 Hancock St.
Baby Hormeyer, 184 Knickerbocker Av.
Willie Young, 1,504 Bergen St.
Hattie Reinhardt, 164 Chauncey St.
Martin Neisch, 66 Ellery St.
Joseph Condinio, 41 Ellery St.
Vincent Ditali, 69 Flushing Av.
Benny Orrel, 246 Hopkins St.
Viola Petry, 504 Hamburg Av.
George Egger, 448 Hamburg Av.
Rabler De Bernardo, 304 Jefferson St.
Ruth Gretsind, 85 Kingston Av.
Isadore Reince, 1,705 St. John's Place.
Charles Finger, 22 Garden St.
Edward McCarthy, 1,241 Putnam Av.
Francis McGuire, 9 Spencer Court.
John F. Greene, 93 North Oxford St.
Marie Bridges, 674 10th St.
Marie Nielsen, 691 Franklin Av.
Jacob Goldstein, 332 Flushing Av.
James McCann, 29 Clermont Av.
Anna Testaverve, 580 Clinton St.
Vincent Gallo, 288 Degraw St.
Lilliam McCrea, 115 Emerson Place.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Giovanni Olagna, 715 Henry St.
Sam Blacker, 41 Bartlett St.
Teresa Rocco, 1,740 Bath Av.
George Egger, 448 Hamburg Av.
John Greene, 93 North Oxford St.
Salvatore Nasi, 40 Nostrand Av.
Nathan Levy, 30 Debevoise St.
Marie Meyers, 2,232 Fulton St.
William Murphy, 1,625 H Way.
Aurilio Montalvano, 230 Suydam St.
Heyman Zewelgeaum, 151 Guernsey St.
Sydney Lipschitz, 242 Metropolitan Av.
Edward Keaskel, 153 North 11th St.
Marie Keith, Av.
Virginia Minckler, 986 Utica Av.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Philip Trimauir, 121½ Rockaway Rd., Jamaica.
Julia Carbo, Sherwood Av. and Boulevard, Queens.
Edward Chisney, 11 Shore Av., Jamaica.
Josephine Brenella, 8 Douglass Pl., Jamaica.
Teresa Dooley, 110 Guion Pl., Morris Park.
Ruth Carlin, 1,209 Briggs Av., Morris Park.
George Leach, 68 West Jackson Av., Corona.
Mary McGirll, N. S. Union Turnpike, near Pumping Sta., Flushing.
Antonio Cardi, 82 Kingsland Av., Corona.
Carl Thompsky, 154 Orchard St., Corona.
Theodore Krussling, 587 Woodward Av., Ridgewood.
Frost Av., near Lincoln Av., Dunton.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Ruth Carlin, 1,209 Briggs Av., Morris Park.
Arthur Lideman, 341 Chestnut St., Woodhaven.
Milton King, 47 8th Av., L. I. C.
Mildred Trommer, 2,537 Catalpa Av., Ridgewood.
Antonio Cardi, 82 Kingsland Av., Corona.
Francis Morrisey, 301 14th Av., Astoria.
Daniel Hess, 11A St. John's Pl., Ridgewood.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

John Kuchanski, 112 President St., Port Richmond.
Filomena Bastolo, 247 Alter Av., Dongan Hills.
Joseph Gaetano, 116 St. Mary's Av., Rosebank.
Mary Laudato, St. Vincent's Hospital.
Elizabeth Petrolina, 1,439 Richmond Av., Graniteville.
Pollard, 12 Columbia St., Concord.
Wm. Bailey, 1,248 Richmond Terrace, W. N. B.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

James McInerney, 68 Sand St., Stapleton.
Hazel E. Powers, 935 Castleton Av., W. N. B.

It was noted from the list of new cases in Manhattan that infantile paralysis still appeared to have its hold up and down the eastern side of the island.

LONG BEACH BARS CHILDREN.

Village to Exclude All Comers of Less Than 16 Years.

Long Beach is to be completely closed to children under sixteen years of age, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Village Trustees. The Trustees will establish the absolute quarantine in compliance with resolutions adopted on Thursday night by 300 residents of the village in meeting.

Chief of Police Pettit will station men at all entrances to the village to turn back children. Even those of less than sixteen years who live at Long Beach and regularly go to and from work outside will not be permitted to continue this practice.

Dr. Joseph H. Rogert, Health Officer of the town of North Hempstead, L. I., announced yesterday that no child who did not possess Department of Health certificates—the certificates of private physicians being not acceptable—would be permitted to enter or pass through the township, which includes Great Neck, Manhasset, Lakeville, Port Washington, New Hyde Park, Mineola, Floral Park, Westbury, East Williston, Roslyn, and several small hamlets.

Sixteen new cases of poliomyelitis and five deaths were reported in Newark yesterday. Orange had two new cases and one death, Clifton one case, Paterson one case, and Jersey City four deaths.

Reports from Trenton were as follows: Forty-one new cases in the State, making a total of 449, distributed as follows: Newark, 16; Jersey City, 7; West Orange, 4; Irvington, 3; Hoboken, 2; Union Hill, 2, and one each in Perth Amboy, Orange, East Orange, Spring Lake, West New York, and North Bergen.

SUICIDE IN TRAIN'S PATH.

Youth Takes His Life Because of Love Affair.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, N. J., July 28.—Augustus Wilkinson, 17 years old, son of Clark Wilkinson of this place, committed suicide early this evening by placing his neck in the path of a Lackawanna Railroad passenger train near Port Murray, three miles from here.

The youth, who recently quit work in a munition plant near Philadelphia, killed himself because of a love affair.

Sues Paint Co. for $82,410.

Post Van Der Burg & Co., color manufacturers of Rotterdam, were sued in the Federal District Court yesterday by A. Klipstein of 93 Prospect Street, East Orange, N. J., for damages aggregating $82,410. In his complaint, Mr. Klipstein said that in 1915 he had contracted with the defendant for quantities of red lake, milori blue, and pigments of other colors, and that after many delays the defendant had refused to deliver the goods.

Today—Unusual Values in Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits Reduced to $22.50

Not one sold for less than $25 or $28 regularly—and they're worth more today. But you should act quickly to get the largest selections—there will be no further reductions.

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Broadway, Cor. 20th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
240-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.

VINCENT says:

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640 Youths' and Men's Suits in neat grey mixtures, pencil stripes, checks and plaids. $10, $12.50, $15.30, $18.90, $22.50. They are from our regular stock and of our own manufacture.

G. N. VINCENT,
524-526 6th Ave., 31st St.

STRONG INQUIRY SHAM, HE INSISTS

Father Farrell Declares in Court It Was Veiled Attack on Catholics.

WIRETAPPING CASE ENDS

Priest Announces He Has Another Pamphlet, "A Kicker in Cold Storage."

Compelled to state the grounds upon which he denounced the conduct of the charities investigation, Father William B. Farrell testified before Justice Greenbaum in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday that he regarded the whole Strong inquiry as a "veiled attack on the Catholic Church. Not only was bigotry the keynote of the investigation, but Father Farrell said the whole atmosphere which surrounded the hearing before Special Commissioner Strong was such as to convince him that it was nothing more than a "slander factory."

He used that term in relation to the Strong inquiry in one of the pamphlets upon which Mayor Mitchel based his charge of libel, naming as parties to the alleged libel Father Farrell, Mgr. John J. Dunn, and Dr. Daniel C. Potter. Father Farrell not only admitted his authorship of various pamphlets complained of but insisted that everything he said in them denouncing Commissioner Strong and the charities inquiry was true. Speaking of one pamphlet entitled "A Public Scandal," in which he charged that the Strong investigation was a conspiracy against Catholic institutions, the priest said:

"The facts which followed the publication of this pamphlet have made it a prophecy."

When Martin Littleton, counsel for Charities Commissioner Kingsbury, jokingly asked whether he intended to launch any more denunciatory pamphlets, the priest replied emphatically:

"Indeed I have. I tell you I have a kicker in cold storage at this very moment. It hasn't been published yet, but it will be."

Mr. Littleton's cross-examination of the priest practically brought the wiretapping hearing to an end, Justice Greenbaum reserving his decision and giving counsel until a week from next Monday in which to submit briefs. Before he left the bench, however, Justice Greenbaum heard and dismissed the complaint which Peter J. Brady, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, lodged against Police Commissioner Woods charging him with unlawfully tapping the wires of labor organizations for the special benefit of employers in times of strikes.

Commissioner Woods took the stand and convinced Justice Greenbaum in a few minutes that the wiretapping complained of was done because the police learned that some of the conspirators intended to employ gunmen to scare off strikebreakers and thus insure the success of the strike. According to the Commissioner, the hired gunmen are always the cause of violence in strikes. Within the last two years, he said, the police have practically succeeded in eliminating the gunman as a figure in labor agitations. In every case where the wire of labor organizations was tapped, especially during the garment workers' strikes, Commissioner Woods said, the purpose of the tapping was to trace the movements of any gangster or criminal who might have been hired to do violence against strikebreakers.

The session at the hearing began with the recall of Father Farrell to the stand. To substantiate his explanation of a conversation which he had with Dr. Potter in which a mention of money was made, the priest identified a check for $150 which he made out to the order of Isabel Levinson, a stenographer for the Strong Committee, for a copy of the testimony taken in that proceeding. On April 6 Father Farrell told Dr. Potter over the telephone that he intended to purchase the testimony and would send a check for $150. The priest referred to this conversation as a possible basis for the phonogram which quoted him as offering Dr. Potter $50 to leave the jurisdiction and avoid subpoena service in the Strong inquiry. The phonogram conversation, however, was recorded as having taken place on March 24.

During his cross-examination of the priest Mr. Littleton created a conflict between his testimony and that of his sexton, Michael Reilly. The discrepancy had a significant bearing on Father Farrell's repudiation of the money talk with Dr. Potter, which was recorded by the police wiretappers as having occurred on March 24 at about noon. Father Farrell in denying the conversation said he spent the day from about 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. at his mother's home in a family conference. The sexton, however, stated that he spoke to Father Farrell at the church at 1 P. M., the subject of the conversation being Reilly's failure to get a package of testimony for which the priest had sent him to Dr. Potter's home. The sexton's testimony was read to Father Farrell, but he insisted that Reilly must have been mistaken as to the time.

In the course of his testimony the priest admitted that the charges made in his pamphlets were not based on the minutes of the Strong Commission, although he had ready access to them, but on newspaper reports and the "atmosphere which surrounded the inquiry."

PEACE COMMITTEES MEET.

Catholic Laymen and Mayor's Supporters Discuss Charities Dispute.

The first conference between a subcommittee from the Committee of Catholic Laymen and another from the Committee of One Hundred Citizens, which has been supporting Mayor Mitchel in the controversy growing out of the Charities investigation, was held yesterday afternoon at the Down Town Association in Pine Street, in an effort to remove the question from the basis of sectarian dispute. Adrian Iselin, W. D. Guthrie, and John G. Agar represented the Catholic committee, and George W. Wickersham, Cleveland H. Dodge, and Professor George F. Canfield represented the Mayor's supporters. At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Wickersham gave out this statement:

"The sub-committees had a full, frank, and friendly discussion, and have taken under consideration certain questions and have adjourned to meet at an early date."

Mayor Mitchel arrived at the Down Town Association prior to the meeting, but it could not be learned that his visit there had anything to do with the meeting of the two sub-committees.

Among the many articles of intense interest in tomorrow's SUNDAY TIMES "The Allies of the Future," by Professor Muensterberg, will attract worldwide attention. Order your SUNDAY TIMES in advance—it is often sold out.—Advt.

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HATCH MAY REPAY $340,000 DUE BANK

Hope Expressed in Orange That Friends Will Take Up Overcertified Notes.

NO NEW IRREGULARITIES

Attorney for Mutual Trust Company Believes Examination Will Disclose No Further Losses.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 28.—In the office of the Mutual Trust Company State Bank Examiner Ray E. Mayham worked all day today going over the affairs of the institution trying to straighten out the tangle of its affairs. Edwin H. Hatch, Vice President and Director, the overcertification of whose account by Thomas S. Byrne, the Secretary and Treasurer of the bank, brought about the arrest of both, is making an effort, it is said, to obtain the outstanding certificates for $340,000, and there is a possibility now that the bank may not lose anything through the irregular transaction. Hatch is recovering from an operation for appendicitis at his home at Maplewood, and it will be at least ten days before he can appear in court to answer for his share in the transaction. In the meantime, it is said by those interested, much depends upon the condition in which the bank Examiner finds the affairs of the bank. Examiner Mayham said that his examination had not proceeded far enough to allow for the issuing of a statement at this time, but others express the confidence that the only irregularity that will be uncovered is that confessed to by Hatch and Byrne.

Ex-Judge Thomas A. Davis, attorney for the trust company, said that there would be no statement by the Directors until the bank examiners were through their work and until they had had a conference and gone into the matter carefully. They are, he said using all diligence to protect the interests of the bank. Mr. Davis was asked whether there had been any other irregularities. "I know of no further find," he said, "and I do not think there is anything further to find. Anything I could say before the report is in would be mere conjecture. There is one thing certain and that is that the depositors will be taken care of first."

Overcertified Notes Not Paid.

Not a cent has as yet been paid out on the overcertified notes, and it is expected that there will be a fight on the payment. If, as is intimated, Hatch & Byrne and their friends come to the rescue and recover the certificates the bank may find a way out of the difficulty. Both officials, however, will still have to answer to the charge of conspiracy under Section 37 of the Crimes act of 1899. They have through their attorneys offered the bank examiners all information that may throw a light on affairs, and they are giving material aid to those who are seeking a way out of present difficulties. It may be a week or ten days before the examination is completed and the report is made. Franz Berg, a Vice President of the company, was quoted today as saying that he believed that affairs could be adjusted so all the depositors would be paid in full.

Even before Byrne made his confession on Monday, it is said, he informed the Directors, or at least one of them on Sunday, the day before the bank closed its doors, what he had done. There followed a hurried conference that lasted until late, and in the end Mr. Davis was called from his Summer home at Allenhurst. Up to the time Byrne made his confession on Monday, so far as can be learned, the Bank Examiner knew nothing of the irregular transaction.

As matters now stand the bank may be called upon to make good $340,000 on a $34,000 deposit. Considering the capital stock, the surplus, and other assets, all except about $100,000 of this amount would be taken care of. This would mean a loss of about 10 cents on a dollar, and one bank in Orange is now ofering to loan money to needy depositors up to one-half of their deposits in the involved bank. This is taken as an indication that at the worse the loss will not be 25 cents on a dollar.

No Bail for Hatch at Present.

There will be no attempt made at present to obtain bail for Hatch, who is under arrest at his home. Edward M. Colle, his counsel, said that his client was unable to leave his bed and he is under guard of the county officials. Byrne is out on $25,000 bail.

KENNEL MAY RECOVER.

Surgeons Locate Bullet and Say His Chances Are Good.

A slight improvement was observed yesterday in the condition of Detective Sergeant John Kennel, the wiretapping witness, who tried to kill himself because of the criticism he aroused in testifying against the priests in the hearing before Justice Greenbaum. Physicians who examined him in the Volunteer Hospital said his chances for recovery were good, as the bullet had missed the vital organs, and was lodged in one of the kidneys.

Kennel continued to display an interest in life, and a great desire to recover from his self-inflicted injury. No operation has been performed as yet to remove the bullet, but X-ray photographs were taken to ascertain whether an operation would be necessary.

Explosion in a Candy Factory.

The neighborhood of Lexington and Grand Avenues, Brooklyn, was shaken yesterday by an explosion of a boiler in the candy factory of Riggi Brothers, at 14 Lexington Avenue. Lieut. George Bryan of Fire Engine Company 279, who was passing at the time, ran into the building and found James Spore, the engineer, lying unconscious in the basement. He was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital suffering from severe burns. All of the other workers in the factory, numbering thirty, got out safely. The explosion caused $3,000 damage to the building.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.
West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
THE CHURCH WITH THE OPEN DOOR.
REV. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.
11 A. M., Rev. David Baron, the converted Jew of London, England, will preach on the topic: "We Have Found the Messiah."
8 P. M., Sermon by the Pastor.
Everybody cordially invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.
During erection of their new building worshipping in Swedish Methodist Church, 59th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—Rev. T. Claggett Skinner, D. D., Richmond, Va.
No evening service.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th St.
I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching—"If Our Lord Should Tarry"—by REV. W. L. PETTINGILL.
11 A. M.—"Christ's Three Appearings."
8 P. M.—"Christ's Threefold Work for Us."
Rev. W. L. Pettingill will lead Friday Night Prayer Meeting. We welcome all to our services. When our Lord Jesus Christ is magnified, there you will receive a blessing. Come and join us in worshipping the "Only True God and Jesus Christ Whom He has sent."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR.
DR. LEIGHTON WILLIAMS preaches Sunday at both services.
11 A. M.—"The Outward Side of the Christian Life—Brotherhood."
8 P. M.—"Fishers of Men."
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

WASHINGTON HTS. BAPTIST CHURCH,
145th St. and Convent Av.
11 A. M.—Rev. WARREN GILES, D. D.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sun., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wed., 8 P. M. During July Sunday evening services will be held in First and Fifth Churches only.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d.
Sixth Church, 1361 Washington Ave., Bronx.

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REV. WM. A. KIRKWOOD, 11 & 8.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL 10, Bible School. 11, Sermon. CHRISTIAN Dr. Finis Idleman, 142 W. 81.